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SOTHERN'S SAUCE.

A Comedian on the Stage and a Farceur in Private—Odd Practical Franks.

New York Herald, January 23.

Yesterday's announcement of the death of Mr. Sothern took the town in general and the "profession" in particular by surprise, for, although the serious illness of the distinguished comedian was universally known, death came, as usual, when it was least expected. Mr. Sothern led three very active, busy lives—domestic, professional and personal. Off the stage he was not the "Sybarite of fourteen night shirts." His London home was a most comfortable one. It was even elegant in detail, but it was planted in the busiest part of the city and there was no pretense about it. Large fire insurance offices occupied the ground floor of the house; the drawing room windows looked down busy Bond street; over the way is a great drapery establishment; the roar of Oxford street salutes the ear noisily. One must turn within to find the home of an artist and man of culture. The drawing room was an apartment more of the sort New England people call the living room than the solemn and ceremonious salon. Picturesque confusion characterized this apartment, which was library and smoking room in one. Works of art were there from every quarter of the civilized and semi-civilized globe—not only from all parts of Europe, but from Asia, from Africa and from far off corners of America. They crowded chimney pieces, tables, desks—the great carved oaken desk, especially, where Dundreary sat and attended to his voluminous correspondence. At all the windows and over the entrance door hung baskets with living blooms, each suspended by an old sort of hook—a rude imitation in brass of a hand exercising the evil eye. These hooks were sent as gifts from Mogador in Morocco, as were several other objects in the room—hanging scimitars, brass plaques, candelabra, ottomans. On the wall in front of Mr. Sothern, as he sat at his broad desk, hung a large octagonal china plaque, a lovely piece, painted by an Italian artist. It bore the heads of two children, a blonde and a brunette, surrounded by a garland of maljolia flowers, wonderfully true, their colors deepened by the ruby velvet background of the suspended case. The desk was littered with a confusion of these small objects, which we call "little bits of things"—by which expression not broken fragments are meant, but those pretty bibelots, the collection and contemplation of which gives pleasure to the tasteful mind—a squat blue toad with yellow eyes; a malachite paper weight, the gift of a Russian nobleman; a monkey, clad in old Delft, taking a bath in an oval tub; Love launching a fairy boat, in Sevres; the freight a fortuitous load of pens and pencil cases. On the chimney-piece, pilgrim's flasks in Glen crown bronzes from Barbiedine, delicate carved ivory, vases from China, a small edition of Powers' Greek Slave in biscuit, and uncountable portraits of personal friends of the actor. On an ebony cabinet stood a terra-cotta group, by Willis, of Titania and Bottom. Larger pieces, in niches padded with ruby satin, represented respectively the Good Samaritan, and Hamlet and Ophelia. Amid the pell-mell of rugs—Persian, Chinese and Indian—which lay about, was a great bearskin, the coat of a huge "grizzly," whose acquaintance when alive Mr. Sothern had the honor of making in the Sierras of California. Serving as a fire-screen was a case filled with rare birds and butterflies of gorgeous hue from America, skillfully mounted.

Mr. Sothern was at his best about midnight on his turn from the theatre. Surrounded by a small party of congenial friends at the supper table, his wit and gaiety were such that he seemed to be continuing in private life the drolleries he had been presenting on the stage throughout the preceding three hours. Few theatre-goers, perhaps, suspect to how great an extent the fun of Dundreary was extemporaneous each evening. It has been well said that there was one character who was even more amusing than Lord Dundreary, and that was Mr. Sothern. As a farceur he had few compeers on either side of the ocean. The high-toned idiosyncrasy of the stage character was often reproduced in private life, but with this difference—that instantly after the utterance of some inoffensive ludicrousness in speech, with lack-luster eye and smileless visage, Mr. Sothern joined heartily in the laughter of the group. This impulse was so strong in the man that it was simply wonderful how he preserved his gravity on the stage, and he himself confessed that in Dundreary he often bits his lips till the blood came to keep from laughing with the audience.

HIS PRACTICAL JOKES.

That his peculiar temperament should have led him into numerous practical jokes was to be expected. Many queer stories are told of him that had no foundation in fact, but there were enough based on truth to satisfy the most exacting of the farcical. Perhaps one of the chief of these was perpetrated in this city some years ago, when the "sacred spire" of Trinity church was selected as the scene of his caper, and Wall street in particular were his chosen victims. He inserted a card in the papers and issued a circular also to the following effect:

A CARD.

Professor Cantell A. Biglie, of the Scientific School of Wisconsin University, has the honor to inform the public that he will give an exhibition of his completed apparatus for navigating the air, on Wednesday afternoon, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock precisely, in the vicinity of Trinity church. The professor proposes to fly from house to house across Broadway at angles, then from Trinity to Bowling Green and return, and will ascend as high as the summit of Trinity steeple, and hover a few hours in that vicinity. An opportunity will be given after the exhibition to examine the apparatus. The people are respectfully invited.

Such, in brief, was the bait offered and it was greedily swallowed. A half-past

12 on the day in question a little knot of people had gathered close to the churchyard railings, at 1 o'clock the pavement was in a measure obstructed. At 2 the tide overflowed into the street, and by 3 p. m. the advertised hour of exhibition, the whole breadth of Broadway was occupied by a densely packed and struggling mass of humanity, while in addition to the rush of the main artery both Wall and Pine streets contributed steady contingents to the already swollen crowd. A. The church clock clanged forth the hour anxious eyes were turned upward, but as yet the professor "gave no signs," the quarter next sounded, and still the old steeple bore every aspect of being untenanted, while among the keener spirits in the crowd a horrible suspicion commenced to dawn that the whole thing was a "sell." The suspicion speedily became a certainty, and with wild yells the "sold" rushed into the churchyard and endeavored to force their way into the steeple. It was a queer sight. Respectable family men, Wall street brokers and quiet individuals, who would not for the life of them have been mixed up in a "mob riot," were unwillingly carried into the churchyard, in spite of their frantic gesticulations, many of them hatless. The hubbub continued for some time but, like all things, ended, after which Sothern and two confederates crept quietly from behind the Lawrence tomb and demurely walked up town. Sothern endeavored to persuade the public that he knew nothing of it, and sent the following card to the Herald:

"GRAMERCY PARK HOTEL."

To the Editor of the Herald: Will you kindly state that I am not responsible for the flying hoax at Trinity Church, on Wednesday last. Believing with Washington that it is wrong to tell a story, I will simply state that Florence did it. Yours, &c., E. A. SOTHERN.

This led to a series of farcical incidents and to a general certainty of Sothern's connection with the hoax.

THE LEE HOAX.

One of the most extraordinary bits of "pleasantry" he ever conceived had a most natural origin. Mr. A. M. Palmer, of the Union Square Theatre, Mr. Sothern and Mr. Lee, the husband of Adelaide Neilson, were lunching in Brown's restaurant when Mr. Lee incidentally commenting on the American habit of carrying a pistol, aired his knowledge of what an English swell would do if a ruffian assaulted him—raise his hand quietly and knock him down. Florence chanced to enter the room and presently Dan Bryant and Nelse Seymour braced each other at the bar. Sothern whispered to Florence and, almost immediately what seemed a fearful row began. In vain Palmer sought to pacify Florence. In vain Lee endeavored to persuade Sothern to quiet. Everybody in the place became involved. Seymour laid hold of Brown's carving knife and threatened murder. All hands yelled, shouted and screamed. The place was Bedlam, and poor Lee, as white as his shirt, sought the protection of the bar. Presently peace was restored. The combatants shook hands. Wine was ordered and Sothern invited one and all to dine with him on the following Sunday. They did. Mr. Sothern presided, the guest of the evening, Mr. Lee, sitting at the right, Nelse Seymour at the foot of the table, and Dan Bryant at the left. The guests were all in evening dress. The dinner was a sumptuous one, and well served; the wines were of rich and rare vintages. Hardly a smile rippled over the face of any one present, although indeed some remark was made when Mr. Gaylor took from under his coat a paper battle-axe—the broad blade being covered with tinfoil—such as is used to kill tyrants on the stage. While the soup was being served Mr. Neil Bryant drew from beneath the back collar of his coat a dirk knife, the blade of which was over a foot long, and he solemnly unclasped and placed beside his plate. Mr. Chris. Connor took a six-shooter from his coat tail pocket, and laid it down carelessly on the table. Mr. Lee looked around in a bewildered way. Nelse Seymour drew a scythe from under the table and then a policeman's club, and laid them in the middle of the board. At this Mr. Lee began to move very uneasily, and whispered to his friend, Mr. Sothern: "Old fellow, what does this mean?"

"Keep quiet," replied Sothern, "it is as I have feared. These gentlemen have been drinking, and they have quarreled about a friend of theirs, a Mr. Weymyss Jobson, quite an eminent scholar, and a very estimable gentleman: but I hope, for our sakes, that they will not attempt to settle their quarrel here. It is dreadful, but I hope, dear boy, that they will go away quietly and have no row. It is a fashion they have here to settle their disputes at a table or wherever they meet. All we can do now is to await events."

"But there will be murder here. Can we not notify the police of their intentions?"

"Impossible, my dear fellow," answered Sothern, in a distressing whisper. "Were you even to be suspected by those men of attempting to leave the room, you would be shot like a dog and no satisfaction would ever be given your relatives in a court of justice." By this time Mr. Lee was thoroughly aroused, and in no mood for tasting even the first course. "What an infernal country!" he said in a whisper. For a few moments the regular banquet business went on, when suddenly a row arose at the lower end of the table, and Mr. Neil Bryant, springing to his feet, fiercely exclaimed: "Whoever says that the 'History of the French Revolution' written by my friend, David Weymyss Jobson, is not as good a book in every respect as that written by Tom Carlyle on the same subject, is a liar, a thief, and if there is any fool present who desires to take it up I am his man!" All the guests rose suddenly and every one grasped his weapon. Chris Connor roared, as he seized his pistol, "You are another, Bryant, and by my halidome I will prove it on your treacherous body." Then shots were fired and the room was filled

with smoke and uproar. Several of the guests clinched and struggled, and Nelse Seymour, while struggling across the table, thrust his foot into the eight-quart soup tureen, made a wild plunge, but was knocked down, and then found it impossible to release his foot from the vessel. Mr. Lee ran to the door, but the conspirators had locked it. Billy Florence thrust a long knife into Lee's hands, and cried out, "Defend yourself! This is butchery—sheer butchery!" Sothern kept saying to him, "Keep cool and don't get shot! This is awful—a thousand pardons—I am a stranger in the country, and I had no expectation of meeting these demons at a dinner given to my friends!" The hotel in the meantime had been alarmed, and the guests and waiters outside were making frantic endeavors to break open the doors, fearing that murder would be done.

A TRICK SHOWER BATH.

In St. James street Sothern had very elegantly furnished apartments, which he was fond of lending to such of his friends as wished to spend a night in town. An acute observer, however, noticed that no friend from the country ever occupied those rooms twice, and a very respectable ghost story was once worked upon this foundation. The secret finally leaked out that no sooner did the guest stretch himself on Sothern's luxurious couch, than his weight on the bed started a small edition of the deluge, and hundreds of tiny streams of lavender water poured down from the ceiling on the unhappy individual, drenching him to the skin.

SOTHERN AND FLORENCE.

Mr. Florence was one of Sothern's close friends, and together they had many a merry lark. Concerning them Florence said: "Sothern once inserted an advertisement in the New York Herald, the subject of which was that I wanted ten dogs—two each—Newfoundland, black and tan, spitz, setter and poodle, and that the dog men should apply at 7 o'clock in the morning, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for three days, at my residence."

"The next morning by eight o'clock the street in front of my house was crowded with men and dogs fighting their way around the front stoop. Aroused by the infernal noise, I got out of my bed, went to the window, and as I drew back the curtain and exposed my head and shoulders, every fellow in that motley crowd held up his dog and yelled, 'Here he is, Mr. Florence; this is the one you want.' I don't know what else they said, for the howling and barking of the dogs and the laughter of the crowd drowned all other sounds. I was at a loss to account for this strange sight. Mrs. Florence came to the window, took in the scene, and with that nice perception of things which never deserts the sex in an emergency, said: 'Why, I see what this is; it can't be anything but one of Ned Sothern's jokes, my dear, and with that she exclaimed: 'Look, look, it is he! There is Sothern himself.'"

"I had reached a short distance from the window, but when Mrs. F. said that the great joker was present in person I went forward, and sure enough there he was, looking at a beautiful Skye terrier, which he afterwards purchased. He turned to my window, and with that characteristic way he has of adjusting his eyeglasses, he put it on and looked straight at me as if he had never seen me, and then innocently asked a boy, who was holding an ugly cur:

"Who lives in that house? What queer person is that who is shaking his fist at us?"

"Why, Florence, the actor, lives there, and he advertised for dogs, and that's what's the matter," answered the urchin.

"Going into the dog business, I suppose?" said Sothern.

"Yes," said the boy, "I reckon he is; he is always doing something for us fellows."

"Dundreary jogged along among the crowd, and he said afterward it was one of his most successful jokes."

A Queen's Courage.

The Queen of Italy has just saved a life. She was taking her afternoon drive beyond the Porta Angelica, accompanied by the Duchess Sforza-Cesarini and the Marchese Niccolini, and had alighted for a little walking exercise, when a riding party, consisting of a lady and two officers came up. The three equestrians, on seeing her majesty, made a sudden wheel to the side of the road, to let the carriage pass, but in the act the lady's horse stumbled and fell, dragging its fair rider along with it. The queen, stepping forward, seized the struggling animal by the bridle, and held it until the lady had extricated herself, and was out of danger. By this time the two officers had leaped from their horses, and the Duchess Sforza-Cesarini and the Marchese Niccolini from the royal carriage, but only to hear the queen deprecating the lady's gratitude, and regretting her being the involuntary cause of the accident. By evening the incident was the common theme in every cafe throughout the Corso, and when, at 8:30 o'clock her majesty entered the royal box at the Teatro Argentina, the house rose en masse, and while the orchestra played the "Royal March" cheered as Italians never cheered but in honor of their queen, who always receives such loyal demonstrations with the most winning grace.

Professor William C. Fowler died at his home in Durham, Connecticut, on Saturday last, at the age of 84 years. He graduated from Yale in 1816, and for several years was a tutor there. He was professor of chemistry at Middlebury College, Vermont, for some years, and afterwards professor of rhetoric and oratory at Amherst College. He was son-in-law of Noah Webster and was editor of "The Universal Edition of Webster's Dictionary." He was the author of a treatise on the English language and of several literary and historical works. He was a member of the Connecticut senate in 1864.

Practical Jokes.

In the time of the elder Lorenzo de Medici, says All the Year Round, there lived in Florence one Neri Chiaramontesi, who was much given to playing off his wit upon those who dared not give vent to their resentment, a certain Master Scheggia being his especial butt. Chiaramontesi, Scheggia and his friends Monaco and Piuca met one day at the table of Mario Tornacchini, knight of the Golden Spur, and over their wine the first named offered Scheggia a gold crown if he would smear his face and hands with ink, and send her with a pair of gloves without speaking a word. "No," answered Scheggia, "but I will give you two crowns if you will go in white armor, with a lance on your shoulder, to Ceccherino's shop (the rendezvous of Florentine gallants), and threaten to make mincemeat of everybody you may find there." Thinking to ease Scheggia of money he could ill spare, Neri accepted the challenge, donned a suit of his host's armor, shouldered a lance and departed on his graceless errand; unaware that Monaco and Piuca had left before him, one bound for the mercer's shop, the other for Graccheto's fencing school to spread the news that Neri Chiaramontesi had gone mad, attempted to kill his mother, thrown all his household gods into a well, and now, clad in mail, was driving every one before him with his lance as he made his way to Ceccherino's place, intent upon giving that worthy a tremendous thrashing. As the conspirators hoped, there was a general stampede for the scene of action, and, sure enough, Neri was there crying: "Ye are all dead men!" and laying about him right and left.

Meanwhile Scheggia had run off to Portarossa to apprise Neri's uncle, Agnolo, that his nephew was raving mad and doing sad mischief, and entreat him to hasten to Ceccherino's and secure the madman; who, if put in the dark with nobody to speak to for two or three days would come to his right mind again. The unsuspecting wool comber, calling a half-a-dozen workmen, provided them with ropes, and went in all haste to the mercer's shop, where they found everything in confusion, and Neri lying on his back in every direction, when he thought he could increase the consternation without doing actual damage. Agnolo, coming behind his nephew, seized his weapon, and in a twinkling Neri found himself on the floor bound hand and foot. Despite his angry expostulation, he was tied on a litter, a cloak thrown over him, and so carried through the crowded streets to Portarossa; where thanks to Monaco's thoughtfulness, his weeping mother waited his coming, ready to help in removing her hapless son to the best room, to be laid, bound as he was, upon a bed, and left to himself, until the morning. Alone in the dark Neri thought matters over, and arrived at the conclusion that Scheggia was paying off old scores, became nearly mad in reality with rage and vexation. Growing hungry he shouted lustily for his mother to bring him meat and drink, but a deaf ear was turned to his frantic appeal. When, next morning, Agnolo entered the room with two physicians, Neri was as gentle as a lamb from sheer exhaustion, and instead of uttering reproaches, quietly told his visitors of the wager he had made, and asked them to send to the house of Tornacchini, where they would find the two rogues held by the knight, as stakeholder. Agnolo acted accordingly, and finding his nephew's tale true, and that Scheggia and his friends had celebrated the success of their joke with a good supper, relieved poor Neri from bondage, and begged his pardon for his part in the affair.

Napoleon the Great hearing that a new tragedy by Lemerier had been vehemently damned by the students, he ordered it to be played again, with the same result. The nettled emperor thereupon commanded a third performance of the obnoxious play, and went to the theatre with a regiment of soldiers. The first and second acts passed off in utter silence. When the curtain rose on the third act, Napoleon, leaning over his box to see if the students would dare to show their displeasure in his presence, beheld a vast assemblage of night capped heads, nodding apparently in slumber. He left the tragedy to its fate.

A gentleman returning home from the Gilroy hot springs by coach was asked to exchange seats with a lady who found riding inside disagreeable with her. As he was making his way to the inside berth, she bade him take especial care of two bottles of the Gilroy water, which she was carrying to her husband. As it happened, the lady had contrived to make herself very disagreeable to the fellow-visitors at the springs, and the passenger she had ousted from his seat determined to have his revenge. Opening each of the bottles, he poured out half the contents, and filled them up with whiskey. Before many days elapsed the proprietors of the Gilroy Springs received the following elegant epistle, dated San Francisco, August 30th, 1869: "Sirs, You are a precious lot of scamps, you are! My wife paid a visit to your confounded place, and brought back some spring water. I drank about a bottle of the miserable stuff, and went to the Good Templars, and had not been in the hall more than fifteen minutes before I was as drunk as any man you ever saw; disgraced myself and the lodge, and this morning I am on the sick bed. My impression is that any set of men who will run an institution of this sort ought to be soured into hot water springs until his life was extinct."

Mr. Akerman and the Telegraph Boy.

From the Washington Star.

The late A. T. Akerman, of Georgia, formerly attorney general, was a man who lived up to a rule of treating everybody alike. To that is to be attributed a certain unpopularity which was his while he was in official life at the capital. Mr. Akerman retained many of his New England ideas, but they were tempered by his

long residence in Georgia. His chief clerk recalls an incident that strongly showed his character in dealing with others. It was during Christmas week and Mr. Akerman sat in his office. The attorney general's department then occupied the rooms now held by the solicitor of the treasury. Mr. Akerman was busy with a pile of papers before him. A Western Union Telegraph boy came into the room with a message. Mr. Akerman did not look up. The boy stood for a while and then interrupted him. With an impatient exclamation at being interrupted he took the message and signed for it. The boy did not see that it was evidently a bad time for the scheme that he had in mind. The messenger boys were soliciting contributions for some little affair of theirs. This particular messenger boy looked at the man, who had come back to work, and had forgotten that there was even such a being as a telegraph messenger. The boy again interrupted him, and started to tell about the purpose to which he would like a contribution. Without looking up Mr. Akerman answered him in such a manner that he got out of the room and out the building as quickly as he could.

The attorney general went back to work, not noticing the surprise with which several clerks in the next room looked through the door. He worked on steadily for about two hours. Then he put his papers in order and gave some instructions to the chief clerk. As the latter was leaving the room, Mr. Akerman asked him if he knew the boy that had been in the office that morning. The clerk replied that he did not, but thought he could be found by going to the telegraph office. The request was made that he be found and sent. Application at the telegraph office soon brought out the boy, and was told to go back to Mr. Akerman's room. This he did, actually trembling, and almost in a cry. From his first treatment, he didn't know what he would get on his second round. When he entered the room the attorney general arose and shook hands with him. He explained his impoliteness and made an apology as courteous as he would have made to any lady in the land, had he ever offended one. The boy didn't know what to do or say. Mr. Akerman finally made him explain what he was asking contributions for. He then dumfounded the already more than astonished youngster by thrusting a five-dollar bill in his hand. The chief clerk had to pilot him out of the room, for the boy was so dazed that he couldn't have found the door.

The Photophone.

Appleton's Journal.

The photophone is the latest development of Professor Graham Bell's ingenuity, and for its scientific novelty, if not for its practical utility, well deserves a brief description. One of the elementary bodies, named selenium, and allied to sulphur, is known to undergo certain changes in its molecular structure when light falls upon it. These changes cause the very high resistance it offers to the passage of an electric current to vary slightly, and this curious effect, hitherto believed to be unique, has lately been the subject of investigation by various English physicists. It occurred to several that this substance might be employed as a sort of telephone, a beam of light being used to replace the conducting wires of the usual forms of these instruments. Professor Graham Bell, the discoverer of the telephone, to whom, among others, this idea occurred, has had the good fortune to throw that thought into practical shape.

A mirror, from which is reflected a powerful beam of light, may be caused to vibrate by means of the voice. These vibrations toss the beam of light slightly to and fro, and this vibrating beam falls upon a selenium receiver, through which an electric current is passing, thereby creating slight variations in the resistance the current encounters. These tiny variations in electric resistance can be detected and rendered audible by that wonderfully sensitive little instrument, the Bell telephone. This was the conception which led Professor Bell to announce, in a lecture delivered before the Royal Institution so long ago as 1878, the "possibility of hearing a shadow fall upon a piece of selenium." Within the last few months he has succeeded in putting this into practical execution.

In the articulating photophone a beam of light, derived either from an artificial source or the sun, is thrown by a mirror on to the transmitter, which is a small disc of silvered glass, with a tube and mouth piece attached. The beam of light reflected from the transmitter is focused as nearly as possible upon the distant receiver. When, therefore, words are spoken into the mouth piece, the disk becomes agitated, alters slightly in shape, and therefore, in its focal length, and thus affects the receiving station, by throwing upon it a greater or less amount of light, according as the beam is in or out of focus. If absolutely accurate adjustment were possible, and all disturbing elements could be eliminated, the varying amount of illumination received at the distant end would wholly depend upon the variations in sound at the transmitting end, and an exact reproduction of the original sounds would be obtained. This we cannot expect yet, but the results already obtained lead one to hope that in time even this may be achieved.

James G. Fair, who will succeed Sharon as senator from Nevada is a jolly good fellow, round, well-fed and ruddy, with hearty manners and the habit of never disagreeing with you in his opinions. In Nevada he is called "Slippery Jim," not doubt because, like Jay Gould, he listens to what is said to him and gives no one any idea of what he is going to do himself. There is many a worse man than Fair. He is very rich and very charitable. He spends his money freely, but he will not allow himself to be imposed upon. His wife is a charming lady, and he has a nice family of children.

PERSONAL.

Senator Dennis of Maryland has a large salt water pond where he raises terrapin and from which he gets a large income.

Mr. Elisha Gray, one of the inventors of the telephone, is about to give a course of lectures in dynamic electricity at Oberlin (O.) College.

Senator Mahone of Virginia has a fine library in his home at Petersburg, and many valuable pictures, and has scholarly and artistic tastes.

The poet Bjornstene Bjornson has a wife and four children in Norway to whom he is devotedly attached. Consequently the story of his intended marriage to Mrs. Ole Bull is totally untrue.

All the United States senators in Washington have united in presenting to Senator McDonald of Indiana, as a wedding gift, a big punch bowl of solid silver lined with gold. The bowl with ladle and case cost \$700.

United States Senator McDonald, of Indiana, after his term expires next March, will return to his old profession as a member of the law firm of McDonald & Butler, at Indianapolis. He is quoted as saying: "The practice of my profession has been my life business and politics but an episode."

Ex-Governor Thomas W. Ligon, of Maryland, died at his residence in Howard county, that state, on Wednesday a week, aged 70 years. He was elected to congress in 1845 and served until 1849. In 1854 he was elected by the democrats governor of Maryland, and at the expiration of his term retired to his farm.

General Carl E. Saloman, who died in Salt Lake City recently, was exiled from Prussia in 1848. In 1859 he secured the appointment of county engineer of St. Louis county, Mo., his unsuccessful competitor for the place being Captain Ulysses S. Grant. General Saloman was a Union soldier during the rebellion.

The car in which General Garfield will ride to Washington in March has been made at Jeffersonville, Ind., at a cost of \$17,000, and everything in it except the carpets and some mahogany, holly and ebony used in decorations is the product of Indiana, and it is the result of Indiana mechanical skill.

Rev. William Shelton, D. D., who for fifty-one years has been rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, at Buffalo, has resigned for the reason of old age and ill health. Dr. Shelton is over 83 years of age. The parish has unanimously voted him a life lease of the church rectory. It is not known who will be his successor.

Mr. William W. Archer, of the Richmond State, has been awarded the third prize—one thousand dollars—for an essay on the feasibility of constructing a double-track longitudinal railway through North, Central and South America. Three prizes were offered by H. R. Helper, of St. Louis, for the best essay on the above subject. Archer is quite a young man. There were forty-seven contestants.

Queen Margaret, of Italy, does not think the loss of a thousand-dollar diamond a matter of no consequence. As she alighted from her carriage the other evening at the Apollo Theatre, Rome, she dropped a diamond of that value, one of many she was wearing at the time. She missed the jewel at once and caused search for it to be made and a policeman who found it was rewarded.

Josiah C. Bartlett, of Taunton, Mass., has expressed his purpose to present to the Dartmouth College gallery of paintings a portrait of his great grandfather, Josiah Bartlett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from New Hampshire, and also the last president and first governor of the state. He was a trustee of the college from 1790 to 1794. The original painting of Governor Bartlett, by Trumbull, is at Stratham, N. H., in possession of the Bartlett family.

Miss Clara Jerome, one of the daughters of the famous New York Jeromes, is engaged to Morton Frewer, of Derbyshire, England, a great traveler, who has paid a number of visits to this country. When Lord Randolph Churchill, a growing English politician, married Miss Jerome, one of the same family, years ago, Mrs. Grundy said that in addition to making over the Union League club house to his daughter, Jerome, per agreed not to visit his daughter in England.

The bride of Governor Porter, of Indiana, is the sister of Lieutenant Governor Stone. It is said that Governor Porter made Miss Stone's acquaintance during a visit to Lake Chautauqua, some time ago. Subsequently he met her while she was visiting Judge Scofield, Register of the Treasury, and Mr. Riggs, in Washington. At this time their acquaintance ripened into an intimate friendship. A few months ago he met her at Cincinnati, on her way south, and they became engaged.

The pope, on receiving recently one thousand Italian pilgrims, exhorted them to repel the imputation of want of patriotism. He urged that Italy was first lifted out of barbarism by the papacy, which appeased fratricidal struggles and was the firmest bond of national unity; that Italy's interest and glories were connected with the church; that to insult and persecute it contrary to the religious sentiments everywhere testified by her public monuments was not the path to greatness; that, as shown by history, such a course was leading her to destruction. He promised them that while they strove to deliver Italy from the revolutionary malady he himself, like Moses on the mountain, would pray with uplifted arms for their victory.

The Rev. Moncure D. Conway pronounces the Rev. Phillips Brooks of Boston the leading preacher in America. He thinks that Mr. Brooks' teachings are gold and those of Mr. Joseph Cook brass,

TELEGRAPHIC

COLORADO.

Married By Lightn'g.

PUEBLO, February 2.—To-morrow morning the Chief of Police will say: Getting married by telegraph is the way they do it now. Yesterday the Rev. S. A. Winslow, of West Las Animas joined Levi C. Gillen, of Galesburg, Ill., and Miss Ida Wyckham, of La Junta, Colo., in the holy bonds of wedlock by telegraph. The parties were in the telegraph office of the Santa Fe company at La Junta with witnesses and the minister was in the telegraph office at West Las Animas. The questions and answers were telegraphed over the wire and all appeared as happy as though it had been done in the usual way. There is no reason to apprehend that any uncommon results will follow.

Pueblo's Homicide.

PUEBLO, February 2.—The city has been very quiet all day and this evening barring the arrest of one or two inebriates nothing has occurred to disturb the peace. The preliminary examination of Marshal Bilby didn't occur today and has been postponed till Monday next when Judge Hart will hear the case.

The county jail is still strongly guarded although no further trouble is anticipated. Mayor Hyde to-day appointed E. P. Fish chief of police. Fish is a constable of this precinct having been elected to the position for two terms without opposition. At a meeting of the Plasterers' Co operative society of the city of Pueblo and vicinity, Mr. B. W. Murray presiding, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Our friend and fellow-workman, James Farrell, has been suddenly and violently removed from among us, and

WHEREAS, The circumstances surrounding his death justify, in our minds, a public expression of our feeling. Therefore be it

Resolved, By the plasterers of Pueblo, contractors and journeymen, that the killing of James Farrell, was, in the fullest sense of the word, an uncalled for and brutal assassination.

Resolved, That it is due the good name and future prosperity of the city, that human rights and particularly human life be held of some account, and to this end the citizens of Pueblo are held to account that the murderer go unpunished.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to every effort within the law to bring to justice the cowardly assassin.

Resolved, That in this unfortunate event the commonwealth and city lose a good citizen, his family a worthy member, and ourselves a valued friend and brother.

Resolved, That the sympathies of this association are with his aged mother in Ireland, and his sisters in the far east, in this sad bereavement, and we invoke God's help upon them in this great calamity.

[Signed] NAT KEARNEY,
R J TASTEVAN,
G RICE,
ARTHUR TRAYNOR,
ALFRED R RICHMOND,
Committee.

Defeat of the Railroad Bill.

Special to the Gazette:—

DENVER, February 3.—The railroad bill was killed in the senate to-night. Leading speeches were made by Jacobson and E. O. Wolcott. Jacobson's substitute was voted down by twenty to two. On final passage the vote was 8 to 16. There is general rejoicing over the result. Besides those who placed themselves on record as against the bill last Monday, Rogers, Henry Wolcott and Weston voted against the bill.

Accident on the Santa Fe.

PUEBLO, February 2.—The Chief of Police to-morrow will say: To-day's Santa Fe train was delayed several hours by the washing away of the bridge spanning Apishapa creek. A relief train went from Pueblo and a general transfer was made.

Acquitted.

DENVER, February 3.—Stratton to day acquitted of the murder of Daniel Farr which occurred last spring.

Legislative Doings.

HOUSE—MORNING.

DENVER, February 2.—Nearly all the morning was occupied in the second reading of bills. H 139, in relation to assessment and collection of revenue, was considered by the committee of the whole and returned with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed.

HOUSE—AFTERNOON.

House S B 2, concerning overcharges by railroads was called up and was the subject of a very warm and spirited debate. Carpenter moved to postpone the matter until Saturday.

SENATE—MORNING.

Peck offered a resolution that the meetings of the senate commence at 9:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. till the end of the session. Adopted.

H C R, in regard to counties that have not levied taxes for the school of mines and other purposes, was passed.

Mr Jackson presented to the senate a joint resolution petitioning congress to make Denver a port of entry. Unanimously passed.

SENATE—AFTERNOON.

The only important bill that came up in the senate this afternoon was S B No 1, the railroad bill which was reported back by the judiciary committee with Jacobson's amendment, but without any recommendation. After some discussion the senate adjourned without action, but it will probably be called up to-morrow.

SENATE—MORNING.

DENVER, February 3.—Senator Weston presented the petition of the citizens of Gunnison county against the formation of the county of Garfield.

A large portion of the morning was consumed in the first and second reading of bills.

The following were read the third time and passed:

S B No 20 relating to the investment of trust moneys of infants and others.

S B No 17 encouraging the planting of trees upon sidewalks, etc.

S B 58 encouraging the killing of mountain lions, making the reward ten dollars per head.

S B 98 relating to the transportation of nitro-glycerine and other explosives.

Substitute for H B 9 providing for the payment for stock killed by the railroad.

H B 41 establishing a state board of agriculture.

SENATE—AFTERNOON.

The only bill considered to-night was senate bill No 1—the railroad bill. Jacobson made a speech occupying three quarters of an hour in support of his substitute for sections 16 and 17 of the bill.

Wolcott opposed it in a very strong speech and the substitute was rejected; ayes 2, nays 22, Messrs Jacobson and Nerkirk voting aye.

DeFrance moved that the bill be considered, engrossed and placed before the senate for final passage.

Rogers moved to table DeFrance's motion; lost; ayes 10, nays 13.

Weston moved to indefinitely postpone; lost; ayes 5, nays 8.

After several filibustering motions DeFrance's motion came up and was lost; ayes 8, nays 16.

At 9:30 the senate adjourned.

HOUSE MORNING.

The senate joint resolution to make Denver a port of entry, was read the first time, and undersuspension of the rules passed unanimously.

McClanahan presented a petition* numerous signed by citizens of Canon City, praying the general assembly to pass a law submitting to legal voters the question as to whether the local option law shall prevail in that particular town and in any other towns which may adopt the law by a majority of votes.

HOUSE—AFTERNOON.

Several bills were passed among them H B No 25 on primary election, and H B 95 concerning the treasurer, auditor, clerks and deputies.

The house then went into committee of the whole. The industrial school bill was taken up as amended by the Jefferson delegation and the clause providing an appropriation of \$20,000 altered to \$7,500. The bill was then referred to the committee on printing.

H B 72, regarding militia was recommended back that it do pass.

H B 151, to reimburse several counties of the state for moneys expended or to be expended on insane paupers was referred back with a recommendation that it do pass.

H B 149, to appropriate \$67,050 to pay out standing state certificates of indebtedness was returned with the recommendation that it do pass.

H B 170 to provide evidence concerning ores received by parties engaged in purchasing, shipping, milling, etc. of or-s, was reported back with recommendation that it pass.

H B 161 to fix the ratio for the apportionment of senators and representatives caused a long and sharp debate, being participated in by Messrs. Hudson, Baker and Swisher in favor of, and Messrs. Lee, Johnson, Lyon, Breath, Coulter, Doe, Carpenter and others in opposition to the bill.

Doe moved to recommit the bill to the committee on apportionment. Lost 18 to 21.

Johnson moved to make it the special order for to-morrow at 7:30 p. m. Adopted.

The house resumed and after receiving the reports of several committees adjourned till morning.

GENERAL NEWS.

Washington News.

TARIFF RESOLUTION POSTPONED.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—The ways and means committee reconsidered the vote to report Hurd's tariff resolution adversely and then postponed the matter until a month from to-day by a vote of six to four.

KELLY'S BILL.

Frye, from the subcommittee, reported a substitute for Representative Kelly's bill to abolish discriminating duties on goods from east of the cape of Good Hope. The substitute contains provisions as affecting simply goods through the Netherlands.

Morrison moved that the committee report the original bill as a substitute to this substitute. Lost—5 to 6.

Frye then moved that Kelly be instructed to report to the house a substitute. Agreed to by the subcommittee and to ask a suspension of the rules to put the bill upon its passage. Carried without discussion.

PONCAS AND PHILANTHROPISTS.

NEW YORK, February 3.—The Herald's Washington special reaffirms the statement that the Boston philanthropists in the Ponca case have been the unwitting tools of designing men who have been aiming to secure the old Ponca reservation in Dakota, making the Poncas a cat's paw to secure a good title. He says if the philanthropists will bestow as much investigation in this direction as they have done on the supposed wrongs of the Poncas they may find out something not altogether to their credit.

APPORTIONMENT.

In the house Cox offered an amendment to the apportionment bill fixing the number of republicans at 307 which was ordered printed and considered. Pending this, Sherwin, a member of the census committee, took the floor on the bill: There was no reason that the apportionment should not be made this session since all the data were in on which to make calculations. Comparing the various bills which had been proposed he showed at 307 the number first suggested by Cox the democrats would gain eight on the republicans and lose two, a net gain of six; the republican states would gain ten and lose eight, a net gain of two.

At the number selected by the majority of the committee, 311, the democratic states would

gain twelve and lose none, the republican states would gain ten and lose four, a net gain of six. At 319, the number recommended by the minority, the democratic and republican states would each gain 13.

He argued in support of the latter bill, contending that mathematically as well as politically it meted exact justice to every portion of the country, and for that reason it should commend itself to every fair minded man on the floor. Now, take the northern states, the bill gave New York 32 members, but if the rate were taken for a basis of calculation New York would be entitled to 37. If New York were given the member for the vote which would elect a member from Georgia, she would have 71 members on the floor of the house. Ohio was given 20 members, on the voting basis she would be entitled to 24. If Ohio were allowed a member for the same number of votes which would elect one from Louisiana, she would be represented in the next house by 45 members, quite sufficient to satisfy the claims of her unobtrusive, shrinking politicians.

Indiana was accorded thirteen representatives, on the voting basis she would be entitled to sixteen, and if she received a member on the Mississippi basis there would be twenty-eight Hoosiers on the floor. The only exception to this state of affairs in the entire north was to be found in Rhode Island, which was entitled to only one representative on the basis of votes. The south would get ninety-three members and the north 218. Strictly speaking, under the constitution the census basis was the proper one, but there was a deep feeling in the minds of the people that the systematic crushing out of nearly one-fourth of the entire vote of several states in the Union was little less than a crime. The people feared it not prevented it would destroy the very foundation of the civil liberty of this country. If there could not be a free ballot there was little need of an appointment bill of any kind, for without that the will of the people could not be expressed, elections become a farce. He didn't charge that the census had been unfairly taken, but it was manifest there was cheating either in the census or in the vote.

McMillan called attention to the fact that in the election of 1878, Horner had received 11,000 votes against 18,000 in opposition, and inquired why the gentleman's conscientious qualms in favor of the rights of the majority had not struck him earlier.

Horner replied that that election the greenback case with which the gentleman was afflicted had run through his district, but at the last election people had come to their senses. This bill proposed giving greater strength to the south; for one he was opposed to it.

NEVER BULLDOZED—WHAT, NEVER?

McLane denied in the house yesterday that the south wanted the negroes disfranchised and said they would have a freer vote hereafter than heretofore. Since Hayes' inauguration and the army was removed from the south the negroes had voted as they pleased. [Laughter by republicans.]

The Telegraphic Consolidation.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Judge Barrett refuses Rufus Hatch's application for an injunction.

He says there is an entire absence of proof of a binding contract to show the correctness of Hatch's statement that the American Union was formed with a view of a reduction of rates and competing with other companies, what was in the mind of organizers can have no bearing on its legal status. Though the court had listened with painful solicitude to the representations of the oppressive methods of the monopoly he had the conviction that those arguments were for a legislature not for court—whose sole duty was to discover and enforce the law.

Western Union instead of rising at the news that Judge Barrett had vacated the injunction of Rufus Hatch, fell from 116 1/4 to 111 1/4 but later rose to 114. This unsettled the whole list: Union Pacific fell to 116 and Central to 86 1/2, the only thing that checked a heavy fall was the fact that Gould and Vanderbilt are behind their stock.

To-day the Western Union, American Union and Atlantic & Pacific telegraph companies were consolidated and at a late hour this evening the Western Union took possession of the offices of the other two companies. This sudden ratification of the telegraph consolidation was evidently for the purpose of forestalling any action by the state senate on the bill passed by the assembly yesterday.

The following announcement has just been issued: OFFICE OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, New York, February 3, 1881:

The Western Union Telegraph company, having this day completed the purchase and taken possession of the lines, properties, rights, and privileges of the American Union Telegraph company and the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph company, David H. Bates has been duly appointed agent of this company, and general manager of the lines, offices and operators of properties and rights, turned over by the American Union Telegraph Company, and Albert B. Chandler has been appointed agent of this company, and general manager of the properties and rights, turned over by the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, till further notice. All officers and employees of either of said companies, will be retained in the service of this company, and all business done and revenues accruing in the operation of said lines will be reported and turned over to this company.

(Signed) NORVIN GREEN, Pres't.

Fearing a Fatal Flood.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 3.—The rain continues throughout the northern and central portion of the state extending from the Sierra Nevada to the Pacific ocean. The rainfall increases as the storm continues. Dispatches from the mountain counties state the thermometer between 55 and 60. The rain is heavy in Shasta to-day. The rain fell at the rate of nearly one inch an hour. Several clouds bursts occurred in that county doing considerable damage. The situation at Sacramento is critical and to-morrow may see that place

under water. The American river is rising fast and the Sacramento river slowly and the country all around Sacramento City is already under water the immense floods which are coming from the Upper Sacramento, Yuba and American rivers will, it is feared, be enough to overflow the levees that surround that place.

A dispatch from Courtland at 6 p. m. says that that section will be flooded to night sure. This is the last levee district of any size along the Sacramento river from Colusa down to the mouth that has withstood the water. Some damage is reported from high water along the upper branches of the San Joaquin river and main stream is high. It has been raining in the San Joaquin valley this afternoon which is expected to raise the river somewhat but no apprehensions of a flood are felt on the lower portion of that stream. It has been raining in San Francisco and vicinity since noon to-day, at times heavily.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 3.—A dispatch from Carson, Nevada, says: At three thirty this afternoon the dam of the Franktown reservoir burst. The reservoir was a mile long, three quarters of a mile wide and fifty feet deep. Four hours before the bursting the people of Franktown moved their household effects. The Virginia & Truckee railroad, apprehensive of danger, tapped the dam and were draining the water off when it broke. It went all at once, and a dozen men were swept in the torrent, but escaped by being cast up the side of a ravine. No lives were lost. The water at narrow portions of the ravine was a hundred feet high. When the town was reached the houses went before the flood like chaff. The town was only a small cluster of houses, and it was totally destroyed. Nearly a mile of railroad track was washed away, some of the rails being snapped in two.

Resolving for Grant.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills, Feb. 3.—The house in its morning session adopted the following resolution by a strict party vote and without debate, the republicans ordering the previous question and all voting for the resolution:

Whereas, The people of the state of Illinois feel a just pride in the illustrious career of the most distinguished citizen of this state, Gen. U. S. Grant, and regard with pleasure the meed of honor and admiration which has been bestowed upon him throughout the civilized world; and

WHEREAS, His credit and military services have conspicuously tended to add to the lustre and renown of this nation and will illumine the pages of history; and

WHEREAS, Services so marked and distinguished have been by all nations and in all ages accorded a special recognition by natural authorities; therefore be it

Resolved, By the house of representatives the senate concurring herein in behalf of the people of the state of Illinois, that our senator in congress be instructed to avail

our representatives be requested to use all honorable means and secure the passage of a suitable law for the relief of U. S. Grant, with the rank of general, and we commend the action of our senators and representatives who have favored the passage of such a law.

Resolved, The secretary of the state be and is hereby instructed to forward copies of these resolutions to our senators and representatives in congress.

Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, February 3.

Silver bars, 111 1/4. Money easy, 4 1/2. Governments steady. Stocks closed firm.

Following are the quotations:—
Western Union, 115 1/4. C. P. bonds, 113 1/2. Quicksilver, 14 1/2. Sutter Tunnel, 1 1/2. Pacific Mail, 51 1/4. D. & K. Gold, 144 1/2. Mariposa, 3. Bonds, 114 1/2. Wells, Fargo, 118. D & R G consols, 111 1/2. N.Y. Central, 147 1/2. D & R G stock, 90 1/2. Erie, 48 1/2. Coal & Iron Co., 97. Panama, 226. Bonds, 97. Union Pacific, 116. Coal & Iron Co., 97. U. P. bonds, 112 1/4. Stock, 39. Central Pacific, 87 1/2.

Cold Weather.

NEW YORK, February 3.—It is colder here than the oldest inhabitant remembers, though bright and sunny. The streets are slippery and blizzards from falling horses numerous. There are many cases of frost bite. The ferries are almost blocked. Toronto reports the coldest January in 40 years, and February began 15 below.

Burst Her Boiler.

BALTIMORE, February 3.—After midnight the boiler of the pleasure yacht Carrie exploded at the wharf with terrible effect, hurling the debris, breaking windows and demolishing the yacht. Four men were aboard, Edward Poplar, Henry Poplar, Joseph W. Brown and Stewart, were instantly killed. The bodies were found horribly mutilated and at some distance from the vessel this morning.

Bennett's Jeannette.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—The secretary of the navy to day received advices from New Bedford, Mass., containing assurances that in the event of a decision in favor of purchasing a steam whaler to be dispatched by the United States government in search of the Arctic exploring steamer, Jeannette, that a suitable whaler, now at San Francisco, can be purchased. The price demanded could not be ascertained, it being deemed impolitic to make the figures public until the estimates and propositions, which are being prepared at the navy department for transmission to congress, are completed.

Fire in a Lodging house.

CHICAGO, February 3.—This morning early Independence Hall, a lodging house and quasi theatre, was burned. The lodgers had a narrow escape by means of ladders, rope, knotted bedding and the adjoining roofs. The firemen rendered valuable service and saved many lives. The loss on the building and contents is probably \$35,000; insurance \$25,000.

California Floods.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 3.—Marysville reports the levees so saturated that they can bear but little more, and the river is still rising. The levees are giving way on the mainland at the lower portion of Sacramento river, and those around the islands can withstand but little more strain.

Nothing later from Sacramento, but private advices report great uneasiness there.

A Lion Hunter.

NEW YORK, February 3.—The Sun says Captain J. Mullett, the famous sea lion catcher, arrived here yesterday from San Francisco. He did not bring his usual assortment of lions, having a live elephant on his hands, which he brought from San Francisco in a box car, packed in stable compost, which kept him warm on a journey through the lands of the blizzard. Mullett will start for San Francisco in a few days to capture a lot of sea lions, for which he has customers.

Small Pox in New York.

NEW YORK, February 2.—The small pox increases alarmingly and the board of health are looking toward checking it and treating infectious cases. The present facilities are unsuitable.

FOREIGN.

The Long Session in the Commons.

LONDON, February 2.—In the house of commons, the home rule member for Roscommon, Commings, took his seat at 3:45 a. m., having spoken nearly two hours. He was interrupted several times by points of order, but the deputy speaker, Playfair, stated that although Commings was greatly trying the patience of the house, he was in order. The house was still in session at 6 a. m.

At nine Gladstone entered and was loudly cheered. The speaker resumed his seat and prohibited further debate. Excitement followed. A division was taken and the government obtained leave to bring in a bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland—164 to 19. The home rule members left the house in a body and the bill was read for the first time, the second reading being fixed for noon.

The house then adjourned, having sat continuously for forty-eight hours. Just before the speaker interposed, Bigger concluded a speech expressing a wish for the success of fenianism. It is understood an appeal to the chair to stop the obstruction was agreed on by the liberals and conservatives.

The speaker said, in stopping the obstruction, that for forty-one hours the house having been occupied by repeated motions for adjournment, supported by small minorities, in opposition to the general sense of the house, a crisis had arisen which demanded the prompt interposition of the chair and house. The adoption of measures recommended as urgent in Her Majesty's speech a month ago were being arrested by a considerable minority, and it was necessary to vindicate the credit and authority of the house.

"I am satisfied," said the speaker, "that I shall carry out its will and may rely upon its support if I decline to call upon any more members to speak, and immediately proceed to put several questions to a vote. It will be necessary for the house to assume a more efficient control over its debate or entrust greater authority to the chair."

The speaker was repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered. The vote of 164 to 19 was that rejecting the amendment to adjourn the debate. The motion being put that leave be given to bring in the protection bill, the home rulers for two minutes shouted "privilege, privilege," and then as the speaker remained standing, left the house in a body, bowing to the speaker. The other members cheered their departure.

Leave to bring in the bill was then given unanimously. Gladstone announced that he would move on Thursday, if on notice being given that the business of the house is urgent; and if on call by the speaker, forty members shall support the demand for urgency, the speaker shall forthwith put the question without debate, amendment or adjournment, and if the question of urgency be decided in the affirmative by three to one, then the powers of the house for the regulation of its business shall be vested in and remain with the speaker until he shall declare the state of public business no longer urgent.

Equal to the American Senate.

LONDON, February 3.—The house of commons was crowded to-night at 6 o'clock. Vernon Harcourt, home secretary, replied to Parnell said: Davitt was arrested because his action was considered incompatible with his title of leave.

Parnell asked what condition Davitt had violated.

There was no answer to the question.

The Irish members shouted "Shame!" and other members cheered tremendously. The scene surpassed description.

The speaker called upon Gladstone to move his resolution.

John Dillon rose but the speaker refused to hear him. After repeated warnings the speaker named Dillon and Gladstone moved his suspension amid enthusiastic cheers and cries of "Order!" the Irish members shouting "Shame!" The motion for suspension was adopted, 395 to 33.

Dillon refused to withdraw and was forcibly removed by the sergeant-at-arms by order of the speaker amidst cries of "Shame" by the Irish members.

A protest was made against Dillon's forcible removal as an act of violence and illegality. The speaker pointed out the fact that Dillon had defied the chair.

Gladstone rose to address the house. O'Donoghue, a member for Tralee, moved an adjournment. The speaker ruled that Gladstone was in possession of the floor.

Parnell moved that Gladstone be no longer heard.

The speaker declared Parnell was defying the chair; upon his persisting the speaker declared he was willfully obstructing the proceedings and "named" him. Parnell's suspension was moved, but upon the speaker making an order that the house be cleared for a division, the home ruler refused to leave the house.

The vote on the motion to suspend Parnell resulted in his suspension—405 to 7, the home rulers not voting. Parnell declining to withdraw he was forcibly removed by the sergeant at arms and five other officers, the home rulers waving their hats as he passed out.

Finnigan, a nationalist, then persisted in speaking and was "named," he was also suspended—405 to 6, the home rulers again refused to vote. The speaker had their names numbered 27 taken down and a motion to suspend them was carried 410 to 6. They individually declined to leave the house only yielding to superior force. They were removed singly by the sergeant at arms.

The force used was that the sergeant-at-arms took the arm of each suspended member.

The conduct of the home rulers is in accordance with their resolution taken at a meeting this evening to adopt the course recommended by A. M. Sullivan, that the Irish members should remain in their seats instead of going into the lobby on divisions.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Francis A. Durivage, the author and poet, died in New York yesterday, aged 67.

A London dispatch says that Thomas Carlyle is hopelessly prostrated.

A dispatch from Albany, New York, says the telegraph bill has been referred to the committee on miscellaneous corporations which is probably its death blow.

From Harrisburg, Pa., the information comes that on the 16th ballot for senator there was no change.

A Dublin dispatch says: Michael Davitt was arrested to-day under his ticket of leave.

Real Estate Transfers.

Reported by M. L. DeCoursey, real estate agent.

Colorado Springs Co to Mary M. Cole, lots 2 and 3, blk 303, add No 2.....\$ 200 00

Emma Owen to J. Thompson Owen, lot 29, blk 71 (nominal)..... 10 00

A. L. Lawton to Jno McCabe, No 50 ft, lot 6, Foote's sub, blk 258, add No 1..... 200 00

Arthur Peck to Emma L. Wilson, lots 7 and 8, Kimball's sub, blk 229, add No 1..... 1,000 00

C. H. White to J. W. Harding, pt lots 17, 18 and 19, blk 83..... 3,000 00

A. E. V. Stretell to Helen S. Ballou, lots 2 and 3, blk 74..... 3,500 00

College Library

The four Arapahoe members don't seem to represent anything. The press, the merchants and the people are opposed to them.

Mr. Coulter is now making more trouble than the Utes. Why should there not be a bill for the suppression of legislative windbags and obstructions of the public business.

The Denver Times well characterizes the railroad bill to be voted on to-night: "A bill for an act to stop the Rio Grande extensions, and to prevent the development of western and southwestern Colorado."

The legislature appointed a committee yesterday to investigate El Paso county's assessment. We are glad to hear it and express our thanks. Nothing can so show the difference between the methods of Arapahoe and El Paso as a thorough comparison.

There are two republican parties in this state. One has democratic and the other republican principles. The former, led by Pitkin, Tabor and Belford, ought to repent, as Juliet did to Romeo, that there is nothing in a name, and come over to the democracy.—Leadville Democrat.

This is the legitimate result of Belford's attack of the republican party on the floor of the house.

The bill to increase the military poll tax to one dollar and to enforce its collection, is a good one and ought to pass. It is a cheap but effective method of properly maintaining militia companies whose organization should be aided and encouraged.—Denver Times.

Yes, but there should be some means of enforcing its collection. Last year Arapahoe returned only 1,700 polls, though the vote was about 800, and most of the state fund is expended in Arapahoe. It was reduced from over 3,000 polls in 1879 to 1,700 polls in 1880.

Among the bills before the legislature which should be defeated is one on printing. It attempts to fix prices which are high, but is not definite regarding quality. For example, it says \$600 shall be paid for 1,000 printed sheets of 12 pound letter paper. The looseness of this will be seen when we remember the difference in quality in the paper used. It ranges in value between 15 cents and 40 cents a pound. Other provisions are equally loose. The practical effect of this bill is to fix high prices where there is no opportunity to use poor paper. A good one is expected, and also to prevent competition. It should be defeated.

In speaking of the location of the proposed industrial school the Denver Republican says: "The school for this state should be within reasonably direct communication with Leadville, Denver, Georgetown, Central, Boulder, Pueblo, Silver Cliff, Canon City, Colorado Springs and Greeley; at the same time it should be beyond the reach of the demoralizing influences of those places." There is a fine touch of humor in speaking of the demoralizing influences of Colorado Springs.

A committee has been appointed to investigate the assessment of El Paso county. We have already returned thanks for this, but no committee has been appointed to investigate the penitentiary, and for this we are sorry. No such charges have been made against El Paso county as have been made against the management of the state's prison. No legislative visiting committee has made an unfavorable report and asked an investigation into our affairs as they have in the case of the Canon prison, but then El Paso courts investigation and has no feeling in the matter other than a mild wonder at the peculiar methods of legislative bodies. In this connection the following comments from the Denver Tribune, will be appreciated: "The resolution to investigate the penitentiary was 'virtually disposed of in the house yesterday. This was very unwise. There is a general demand for the investigation and no obstruction should have been thrown in its way. Accusations have been made against the management and they have come in a shape which demands an examination. Any obstacles thrown in the way can only serve to deepen the suspicion already in existence. The resolution should have been adopted at once. It ought to come up in another shape and be acted upon favorably. Neither the republican party nor the penitentiary officials can afford to let the matter rest where it does.'"

The railroad bill comes up for consideration to-night and will probably be defeated by a decided vote. The cause of this is the change in public sentiment. At the present time there is not a single petition or a single interest, demanding the passage of the bill. The supporters of it have no constituency. Arapahoe county's four senators may vote for the bill, but they do so against the judgment and wishes of Denver's merchants. The same is true of all other senators with one or two exceptions in the northern portion of the state where all necessary railroads have been constructed. The members from the south and southwestern part of the state are fighting against the bill with great energy because they realize that the Denver & Rio Grande extensions may be stopped by the passage of the bill. To sum up the whole situation, the advocates of the bill have no good reasons to urge for its passage and are weak, while the opponents of the bill are strong with unanswerable logic and facts. There can be but one result.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

In another column we print the remarks of Senator Parrish and Senator Rhodes on the Railroad Commission Bill. Neither of these gentlemen show any hesitancy about putting themselves upon record on the question and both of them give many and cogent reasons why they should not hesitate in the matter.

Senator Parrish in a short but emphatic speech showed that there was no popular cry for railroad legislation and that whatever of complaint there was arose from certain abuses of the Union Pacific. He explained, however, that the bill under discussion was not the one to correct those abuses but on the other hand bill number two furnished the remedy. Two years ago a bill of like character to the present bill had been voted down as ill advised, the senator said, and we would suggest that if it was ill advised then much more so is it now. Then the vast work of extending railroads had not begun and the bill would not have struck so severe a blow at the investment of capital in the interests of Colorado. The work of extension has begun and has made great progress, but when compared with the great demands of the state only a beginning has been made, how foolish then to embarrass enterprise and cripple capital with legislation that the people do not demand. The remarks by Senator Parrish are straightforward and to the point. When he says that the people of the Gunnison, of Hinsdale, of Silverton and of all the outer points do not demand this legislation, he says something that all must admit to be true, and the same can be said of all his statements.

The remarks of Senator Rhodes were similarly true to fact and logic. He emphasized the fact that there was no clamor among the people for railroad legislation, he pointed to the fact that the press of the state was unanimously silent on the subject, with the exception of one Denver daily which did not appear to be very earnest in the matter. The senator made a point that will at once be granted when he said that the agriculturists are opposed to the bill because it will lower the price of their products by bringing them in competition with the east.

Senator Parrish showed that the miners do not want the bill. Senator Rhodes showed that the farmers do not want the bill. The bill brought to the public eye the fact that the people of the state do not want the bill. The practical effect of this bill is to fix high prices where there is no opportunity to use poor paper. A good one is expected, and also to prevent competition. It should be defeated.

A RARE COLORADO SPECIMEN.

Our dispatches Sunday spoke of the introduction into the house of a bill "for the destruction of Indians and skunks" by Mr. Coulter, of Clear Creek. Mr. Coulter has been seeking notoriety all through the session. We think that his most ardent enemy will admit that he has obtained it through this bill. It was referred to a special committee, of which Mr. Coulter was made chairman and he has reported it back to the house for passage. It is unnecessary to say that the bill does not reflect the sentiment of Colorado because they are rather manly, brave or just. The good humored legislature has allowed itself to be imposed upon to help Mr. Coulter get off a joke. That such a bill should be introduced or considered is a disgrace to the state. It affords the best sort of a text for sentimentalists east. The full text we publish below to show what a supreme ass a man can make of himself and with an eye to his popularity.

Whereas, Section 4, session laws of Colorado for 1879 provides that from a certain family of coyotes and wolves, it is the duty of the several counties of this state to make a bounty on the scalp of coyotes and wolves; and whereas, the benefit resulting to the state from the enactment of the law, is inestimable; and

Whereas, The justice so meted out to all offenders of the aforesaid family has been, and is indiscriminate; and

Whereas, It having become known to the body politic of the state of Colorado, that hydrophobia in its dreaded and chronic form is prevalent in portions of the centennial state; and

Whereas, The cause and origin of this incurable malady shows no disposition to relent, and cease its persecutions; and

Whereas, These several members of the genus sonio, better known as a skunk; and

Whereas, The depredations of this animal, the aforesaid skunk, is inimical to the development of the best interests of the centennial state; and

Whereas, In the ascending scale, the third and most destructive animal belonging to the genus homo, the hitherto invincible Uto, roams at will; and

Whereas, In his wanderings, he deliberately kills, burns, murders and destroys the males and ravishes the females; and

Whereas, The government of the United States has been powerless to protect the barnacles, the mossback, or the tenderfoot; and

Whereas, The aforesaid Uto, Utes, have made several unjust incursions into their predatory incursions, and murders; and

Whereas, The secretary of the interior, Carl Schurz, is a monument of the friendly consideration of the red man; and

Whereas, The Quaker policy of the government, as it affects the Indian question, not a single Quaker or Indian commissioner having been killed; and

Whereas, The people of Colorado, through long and continued suffering, have bowed their heads in submission to the higher power, the Indian ring; and

Whereas, Recognizing in the death of Meeker and Jackson, an implacable fate; and

Whereas, It having come to our knowledge, that the agent at the Los Pinos, has been instructed to escort four lousy murderers to Washington; and

Whereas, As a matter of self defence and mutual protection, that our families may grow up in peace, and that prosperity may follow in the wake of the pioneers, until every nook in the far west is settled by happy and thriving communities, and that every representation of the Ute family and the red man at large, may become good Indians,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

SECTION 1. That any person who shall produce the scalp of any Indian or skunk, found in this state, shall receive a reward or premium of twenty-five (25) dollars for each and every Indian or skunk scalp so produced, to be paid out of the state treasury, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That any person claiming such reward or premium, shall produce the scalp or scalp, with the ears entire, before any officer qualified to administer an oath in the county in which such Indian or skunk was found, and take and subscribe the following oath, to wit:

I, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that the scalp or scalp, here produced by me this day, are of an Indian or skunk, (or of Indians or skunks, giving the number), found within the county of _____, state of Colorado, within six months last past. To which oath, the officer administering the same shall append the usual jurat, subscribed by himself as such officer, for which he shall receive from affiant the sum of twenty-five cents.

SECTION 3. That said premium shall be paid by the treasurer of the county in which such Indian or skunk (or Indians or skunks) were found, upon presentation to him by such claimant, or some one for him, of such scalp or scalp, with the ears entire, together with the affidavit aforesaid; and the amount so paid out by said county treasurer shall be credited to said county treasurer by the state treasurer, upon the sworn statement of said county treasurer as to the number of Indian or skunk scalps paid for by the affidavits provided for by the provisions of this act.

SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of the county treasurer, in order to prevent fraud, to immediately burn, or otherwise effectually destroy, all scalps presented and paid for him as provided in the preceding section.

Two Good Reasons.

From the Denver Republican.

The Times asks us, if the \$750,000 of indebtedness has not brought us all of our present prosperity, to demonstrate what has. We answer: The development of our mines and their production of the precious metals, and the building of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, with the extension of its branches into all the many camps accessible to its lines. This railroad never asked or received a cent of aid from Arapahoe county, and we are of the opinion that our present boom and era of prosperity are due as much, if not more, to these two influences than all other influences combined.

Fresh Fish.

Denver Tribune.

The three fish bills which were passed in the senate came up in the house today. It is important that they be passed without delay. They relate to an interest which, under favorable legislation, is destined to be one of the most important in the state. The necessity for a state hatching house and for laws which will help the fish commissioner in doing all that can be done for the propagation of fish, are of paramount importance. It is not even enough to say this. They are absolutely necessary for the introduction of a cheap article of food which stands high in the cuisine of the world. Mr. Sisty has been working hard for twenty years to establish a proper system of cultivating fish, and his plans are now fully matured. They are based on the experience of other states which have appropriated much larger sums than the one asked for in Colorado. And the experience which has been gained in other sections will be utilized here. The cultivation of fish is as easy—and easier in this state—than the cultivation of potatoes or cabbage. The benefits to accrue will be ten fold the amount expended. The bills ought to go through at once.

The bill providing for the settlement of overcharges by railroads passed the house yesterday and only awaits the signature of the governor to become a law. It is a just bill, and will correct some abuses.

Discussing the Railroad Bill.

There was an extended debate in the state senate last Monday over senate bill No. 1—the railroad commission bill. The debate was published quite fully in the Denver Republican of yesterday. We quote the following concerning the remarks of Senator Parrish:

Mr. Parrish said that the great cry for railroad legislation grew out of certain abuses of the Union Pacific, but the bill to correct those abuses, so far as lay in the power of the senate, was senate bill No. 2. That bill had been carefully considered, and after being amended, was passed with but one dissenting voice. Two years ago the senate had considered a bill similar to the one at present before the senate, and that bill was voted down as ill advised. He ventured to say that no person who is cognizant of the views of the people of the mining districts of Colorado would say that this proposed legislation was desired by them. The people of Gunnison, of Hinsdale, of Silverton, of Silver Cliff, and of all the outer points, who have no railway communication, are begging for railway ways, in order that they may export their mineral products and import supplies at a less expense than they at present are compelled to pay. Within the past two years 400 miles of railroad have been built in this state. Six million dollars have been expended. Nearly every mountain pass is being graded and railed. Ten million dollars more, at the least, are necessary to complete this system of railroads for Colorado; and he desired to say that it would be foolish—worse than foolish—to pass such a measure as is here proposed, for it would deter capital from investing in railroad enterprise in the state. Railroads in Colorado are not looked upon as investments merely; but as means of speculation. Capital should, therefore, by every means be encouraged to make such investments. As to placing himself upon record, he was ready and willing to make a common-sense record for himself. Colorado was not in condition to day to place a check upon the investment of eastern capital in railroad improvements.

After some further debate Senator Rhodes addressed the senate. Following is the Republican's report of his remarks.

Mr. Rhodes desired to say that, he had not the slightest hesitancy in placing himself upon record on this question. He thought from the manner in which this bill had been amended and sections adopted and rejected, and re-adopted that the senate was not very sincere in its desire for railroad legislation. It was without careful consideration. As to the demand on the part of the public for this legislation, he did not agree with the assertions of gentlemen. There had been no petitions, no mass meetings, not even a poster asking for railroad legislation. Only one newspaper of the four calligraphers published in Denver was in favor of railroad legislation, and that paper was not very earnest in the matter. Not one country paper from the various county seats in the state, which had come to his notice had shown any anxiety on the subject. He denied that the people were clamoring for railroad legislation. As to the effect of this law proposed, there was but one railroad in the state to which it could be made applicable. Of all the roads in the state, the Denver & Rio Grande was the only one owned and operated by a corporation whose offices are located in the state. If this bill should pass, the effect of it might be to drive that corporation out of the state, and constrain them to remove their headquarters into New Mexico. He desired to say, although he admitted it was a bad freak for a democrat, that in his opinion the only solution to the railroad problem is to come in congressional legislation. The great trunk lines that are operated through various states can not be controlled by the legislature of a single state. The Union Pacific system of roads, as well as the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system of roads, is illustrative of this fact. The legislation proposed by this bill could not affect them, and as the Denver & Rio Grande company is the only one that can be affected by this legislation, and as the effect of it might be to drive that company out of the state, he desired to call the attention of the senate to a few facts and figures, which, he said, had been furnished him by the officials of that company. The Denver & Rio Grande company had paid taxes in this state to the amount of \$226,276; in 1880, \$61,114.76. The approximate estimate of the amount expended in the state of Colorado last year was \$7,459,714. The present monthly pay-roll on the Leadville branch is \$300,000. They have under contract to be constructed 400 miles of road at an estimated cost of \$10,000,000. Every dollar of that money has to come from the east. The legislation proposed by senate bill No. 1 would prevent the investment of money for railroad purposes. There were other railroad projects in the state, some of them now being pushed to completion, all of which depended upon eastern capital for success. Furthermore, the agricultural districts were interested in defeating this proposed railroad legislation. The cereals raised in this state were not sufficient to supply the demands of home consumption, and any legislation that would cheapen transportation of grain from the east, would be an injury to the agricultural communities. For that reason, senators should oppose bill No. 1.

The associate editress of the Buena Vista Times writes to that paper that the woman suffrage question ranks pre eminently among the state, flat and unprofitable issues of the day, and that when these women's rights women are just and then agreeable, the practical mind may be led to take some interest in their opinions. "Men do not gather grapes of thorns nor figs of thistles."

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the post office at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending Wednesday, February 2, 1881:

Burns, Jas. Lynch, Maria
Clark, C. G. Martin, Jean B.
Cooper, Miss Cora Murray, Mrs. Geo.
Fraser, Geo. Newcomer, Chas.
Fraser, Edgar L. Rodney, Rachel

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters" and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office. E. I. PRICE, P. M.

PERSONAL.

Dr. J. A. Wood, as a bone setter, has been struck down by a horse.

Miss Lizzie Sargent, daughter of ex-Senator Sargent of California, has been admitted as a member of the medical profession in San Francisco.

Representative Fernando Wood and his family intend to go to the Arkansas Hot Springs, where Mr. Wood hopes to recover his health.

Mr. James T. Pratt, formerly a prominent democratic leader and a candidate for governor in Connecticut, is dangerously ill at his home in Wethersfield, Conn.

It is reported that thieves recently entered the rooms of Minister Henry W. Hillard in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, gave him chloroform, and robbed him of more than \$5,000 in money, his watch, jewelry, clothing, etc.

President McCosh of Princeton College in a recent lecture in Boston said that the three men on this continent best qualified to speak on scientific questions are Professor Dana of Yale, Professor Dawson of Montreal, and Professor Guyot of Princeton.

Miss Isabelle Bird, the Japanese traveler, is described as "a tiny, frail-looking, creature, with great, startling eyes. One wonders at the spirit and courage she had to explore strange regions without any lady companion. She is to be married in March to a Dr. Bishop, a physician of Edinburgh."

Senator Jones, of Nevada, occupies General Butler's house on Capitol hill, which is almost under the shadow of the capitol. He pays a royal rent and lives a prince. His house being so near the capitol, it is a favorite place for the senators to drop in and get a "little snuff" when the feeling comes on.

The bridegroom-elect of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts rarely quits her side, it is said. Whether in town or country he travels with her party, and his devotion is described as beautiful to contemplate. The bride's friends and her partners in the bank persist in throwing every sort of obstacle in the way of the match.

James C. Cochran, a prominent lawyer of Rochester, died in that city last Monday. Some twenty years ago Mr. Cochran for a while abandoned the practice of law and succeeded as an inventor, designing one of the first base burning stoves ever made and placed in market. Afterward he also invented a steam boiler. After devoting a few years to the patent right business, and succeeding in it, he resumed his law practice.

Governor Long, of Massachusetts, has about as many engagements as General Grant. The Boston Journal says: "The governor had a busy day on Wednesday. He was occupied all the forenoon with one house of guests, six at the Marlborough in the afternoon, in the evening he entertained at East Boston, and wound up later by some thirty words to the Yale alumni at the Revere. He probably matched the day by translating a few passages from Homer."

Secretary Evans has made several facsimiles of the little desk upon which Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, presented to the nation by Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, of Boston, and now deposited in the state department building. They are of mahogany, and are to be presented to Senator Dawes, Representative Crapo, of Massachusetts, and Senator Johnston and Representative Tucker, of Virginia, as mementoes of the part they took in the presentation of the original desk.

United States Marshal Frederick Douglass lives in a handsome house standing on top of a hill, and commanding a fine view of Washington and the adjacent country through which winds a branch of the Potomac river. Trees adorn the slopes of the hill on all sides of the house. It was built for his own home by the former owner of a large tract of land, who sold house lots only on condition that no plot should ever be sold to a negro or an Irishman. Having become poor he now lives in humble quarters, and Mr. Douglass has become the owner of the house with fifteen acres of land around it.

Congressman Townsend, of Cleveland, says: "When the army reunion was held at Canton, Ohio, after he had been elected president, I went there with President Hayes, and Garfield joined us. After we had left Akron and were running down the bank of the Ohio canal I saw Garfield sitting in rear of the car, looking out of the window in a thoughtful way at the ditch of the canal, which was right under cars. Said I, 'general, are you in a brown study?' 'I was just looking down at that canal,' he replied, 'and thinking of the last time I saw it. I have not been along its banks for thirty-three years, and just that time ago I was driving a canal boat right here.'"

Mr. Moody spoke, in one of his San Francisco exhortations, of the fate of those persons who, though otherwise good, were not regenerated by divine grace. He referred feelingly to his grandmother who had died unconverted, saying: "Although she was good and kind and dearly beloved by me, I fear she has met with the reward of all who die not owning Christ. I know she is in hell." At that moment a young man near the front arose and walked down the aisle toward the door. "There is a gentleman," said the revivalist, "who is tired of listening about Christ. He is going straight to hell." The object of this public rebuke turned and said in a quiet, clear voice: "Well, is there any message I can take to your grandmother, Mr. Moody?"

The Hon. A. H. Stephens received a telegram the other day, while he was at the capitol, announcing that his old servant, Harry Stephens, was dead. Harry has been the major domo of "Liberty Hall," Mr. Stephens' residence, for thirty years. Mr. Stephens bought him in 1851 and placed him in charge of all his affairs at his home. Harry was Mr. Stephens' body servant during all that time, until about five years ago, when his present body-servant, Aleck Kent, was secured in that capacity. Harry was well known by all habitués of Washington before and since the war who knew Mr. Stephens. The death of Harry has caused great grief to Mr. Stephens, and he deplores his death very much. The deceased was worth about \$20,000 in his own right.

The Jews in Germany.

From the Contemporary Review.

In France the Jews have not only been admitted to equal citizen rights, they have enjoyed an absolute social equality; and the reason of this has been found in the fact that in proportion as a country has fallen away from its former faith so much the more readily it has adopted and fused all foreign elements into its own social system. But if ever a country were free of religious prejudices, had stripped off all lingering remnants of her ancient faiths, had proclaimed frankly a philosophic indifference to, and appreciation of, all creeds alike—that country is Germany. Of Protestantism it is vain to talk. Pericles and Alcibiades were not more completely and frankly Pagan or less trammelled by prejudice than the Prussian statesman and warrior of to day. There are believing Christians in Germany, but who holds them to be of any account? The Protestant "church" is a dismal spectacle of dwindling indifference; the Catholic church has fallen a prey to the Protestant inquisition of Falkenow, and religionists of all denominations are treated by "the general" either as hypocrites and time-servers or as illiterate imbeciles whose "vain babblings" are of no account. It is not the religion of the Jews that "sticks" in German nostrils. No "cultured" German cares what the particular "dexterity" of his neighbor is. His fear and hatred of the Jew grow out of material grounds, and is a life question, of far more vital importance to him than the relative value of the Testament or the Talmud. To an Englishman German liberalism is a hybrid creature, lame of three legs and blind in one eye, and thus it is necessary to explain it—if indeed, explanation in its rational sense be possible—the position of the German liberals in this matter of philo-Semitism. The Jew, having equal burgher rights with his Teutonic brother, no prejudice of race or faith should bar his path. Berlin has fewer Christian churches than any city of like size in Christendom. Yet one of these churches was lately given to the Jews for a synagogue. The mayor of Berlin is a Jew. The late president of the German parliament, Simpson, was a Jew. Two-thirds of the lawyers of higher or lower status in Berlin are Jews. Lasker, as is well known, is a Jew. The whole of the so-called "liberal" press is in the hands of the Jews. Naturally the bankers, financiers, and leading shopkeepers of the capital are Jews. The country which has just erected a statue to Spinoza, which was the birthplace of the Mendelssohns, (Moses Mendelssohn, the philosopher, and Felix the composer), of Heine and Börne, of Meyerbeer and Offenbach and Auerbach, of the gifted Rahel von Ense, Prof. Ewald and a score of other illustrious Hebrews, could not afford to treat its adopted children on other than the broadest principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity. Last among European nations to grant equal rights to the Hebrew race, Germany, the country of culture, the home of philosophy, the fosterer of rational ideas, the furtherer of enlightenment, the pioneer of education, must leave all petty prejudice in the background, and hold the even-handed scales of justice between the children, bone of her bone and flesh of her flesh, and those step children of alien race who claim an equal right to her maternal care.

Carl Hassa.

The Contemporary Review.

Few have adopted a more original remedy for unrequited love than Carl Hassa, of Mecklenburg. He had been from home for some time, and, on his return, found his brother engaged to his lady love. She would have nothing more to do with Carl. "I will put an end to myself," said he at length to her, "if you treat me thus." She laughed, telling him, as she tripped off, that she did not believe he had the courage to put an end to himself. The method he adopted was at once terrible and grotesque. He prepared a slow match, tied himself firmly and securely to a young horse on the farm, and then put the lighted match securely into the horse's ear. The poor animal, maddened with pain, rushed violently and frantically about the farm, dragging the unfortunate Carl after him. It must have been a terrible spectacle. At length, frenzied by the torture of the lighted match, the horse dashed into the adjoining river, where the water was deep and the current rapid. Both horse and man were found drowned there. I suppose the weight of the unhappy man had prevented the horse saving himself by swimming. But so it was. Both of them perished in the Warnow.

The Matt France Hose company held a meeting last night for the purpose of ascertaining the amount secured by the company from their second anniversary ball. The total receipts footed up \$200 while the expenses were \$92 thus giving a clear balance in the treasury of \$108. This is a splendid showing and plainly indicates that the public believe in extending their patronage to the fire ladders.

Governor Pitkin yesterday received a letter Mrs. Sarah E. Hunt, of Darksville, Randolph county, Missouri, inquiring for the whereabouts of her son, Pearl Hunt, who was last heard from in Animas City, where he was engaged in prospecting. Any one who knows anything of the young man will confer a favor on a sorrowing mother by communicating the facts to her address. The papers of southern Colorado might aid in ferreting out the young man by giving publicity to this notice.

Manitou Letter List.

The following are the letters remaining in the post-office at Manitou, Colo., February 1st, 1881:

Armstrong, Jas	Millington, Mrs F P
Bowden, Chas	Mascher, Chas
Crosley, J M	Morgan, Jas
Crooks, A L	Nelson, Nils
Cable, J F	Perviance, Evan 2
Eaton, J B	Pennett, L C
Gush, S J	Ross, Jas P
Goodman, John	Rice, Columbus
Greene, Ellis	Rutter, R J
Head, Mrs Lizzie	Steinke, Jno C
Hall, Geo	Steinke, Jno C
Henny, T L	Snair, Richard
Jaups, Frank	Ward, Martin
	White, Frank 2.

To obtain any of the above please call for advertised letters, giving the date of this list. A. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

There is a fire fiend abroad.

The legal rate of interest in Indiana has been reduced from eight to six per cent.

The republican members of the Maine legislature have gone so far as to select Frye as Blaine's successor.

Senator's Blaine's subsidy bill is before the senate. Next comes a lobby with a half million to lobby with.

The Herald views the railroad bill as virtually killed, and says that debate on it now is only for the purpose of defeating apportionment.

Colorado Springs wants legislation that shall make the same rates for this city as for Denver and Pueblo. This is about all our merchants ask for.

It is quite evident that some, at least, of the recent fires have been incendiary. If the real authors are discovered they should be punished to the full extent of the law.

The Times still neglects to correct its misstatement regarding the acres of land in El Paso county. It is neither manly nor fair to decline to correct a mistake.

The Leadville Herald is sometimes right and sometimes wrong. It is very free in imputing motives to other people. Its explanation of our opposition to Belford is wrong. We oppose him only for his wild opinions on finance and general unreliability.

In all the apportionment reports El Paso is credited with her present representation which shows that El Paso is one of the few old counties that increases its population to the same rate with the rest of the state. Lake county of course makes an immense gain at the expense of older counties.

When Mr. Dawes was elected to the senate six years ago, says the Boston Traveller, he had the support of General Butler who now is voted for in opposition to him. There was little love between the two gentlemen, and the general gave as one reason for his course at that time that he desired that the successful man should live in a part of the state distant from his own residence.

In San Francisco capitalists and rich miners cannot escape the taxation of their personal property, and present a good example for the Arapahoe assessor. Charles Crocker is assessed at \$19,187,000; James G. Fair for \$42,000,000; James C. Flood for \$42,000,000, and Leland Stanford for \$20,000,000. A tax of two per cent on any of these would produce a small fortune. Each is assessed for more than Arapahoe's entire assessment.

Hon. Stanley Matthews, who has just been nominated to the supreme bench was born in 1824, in Cincinnati, and is therefore now 56 years of age. He graduated at Kenyon college, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. He was elected to the Ohio state senate in 1853. He occupied various political positions until 1877, when he was elected to the U. S. senate. His record is clear and pure. His ability great and acknowledged.

Dr. John Richard Greene's style, as shown again and again in the "History of the English People," reminds one of Addison, whose essays he has just selected and edited for the "Golden Treasury" series, with a delightful introduction, in which he confesses an affection for Addison "from my own boyhood, when I read my Spectator beneath the shadows of the trees in 'Addison's Walk,' as the impulse to his present task.

M. Zola, the French novelist, has written an essay on *Pargent en literature* (or the wages of literature), and the Saturday Review publishes a rather caustic article upon M. Zola and his essay. It appears from the discussion that what deprived early authors of remuneration for their work was not lack of readers, but the state of the copyright, the knavery of booksellers, and the carelessness of the authors themselves; hence the humiliating necessity of resorting to patronage.

Philetus Sawyer, who is the recently elected United States senator from Wisconsin, is a man of great wealth, which he has amassed by his own exertions. He has served ten years in the house of representatives. He is the president of a bank, president and chief owner of one of the principal lines of railroads in northern Wisconsin, and is the originator of the scheme to connect the great lakes and the Mississippi river by the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, upon which the government has already expended millions of dollars.

Among the dangerous bills before the legislature which has passed to a third reading is one which gives the right to a local line to lease itself to a foreign corporation. When this is done the state loses all control over the leased line. The legislature is therefore virtually giving away any control it may have. These lines, when leased, are not run in the interest of the state, but of the through line. In this way Colorado would soon become a suburb of Kansas City. A wiser law would be one allowing a state railroad corporation to lease foreign lines and make them tributary to the state's commerce and prosperity. This bill, if it passes, cannot be recalled. A line, leased under it, passes out of the control of the state forever.

Wendell Phillips delivered an address in Boston yesterday in reply to Chancellor Crosby's recent address in that city on the temperance question. In closing Mr. Phillips said:

"Dr. Crosby stated his panacea to be a 'regulated license. I will not delay you 'by criticising his or any other license plan. The statute books in forty states 'are filled with the abortions of thousands 'of license laws that were never executed, 'and most of them were never intended 'to be. We have as good a license law in 'this state as was ever devised, and yet it 'leaves such an amount of gross, defiant, 'unblushing grog selling as discourages 'Dr. Crosby and leads him to think nothing has been done at all. His own city, 'with license laws, is yet so ruled and 'plundered by rum that timid statesmen 'advise giving up republicanism and borrowing a leaf from Bismarck to help us. 'License has been tried in the most favorable circumstances, and with the best 'backing for centuries, ten or twelve at 'least. Yet Dr. Crosby stands confounded 'before the result. We have never been 'allowed to try prohibition except in one 'state, and in some small circuits. Where 'ever it has been tried it has succeeded. 'Friends who know claim this. Enemies 'who have been for a dozen years ruining 'teeth by biting files, confess it by their 'lack of argument and lack of facts, except when they invent them. With such 'a record may we not say that even if we 'have no claim to be considered Christians, we have a right to ask one fair trial 'of what has, at least, never been, like license, demonstrated a hundred times to 'be a failure."

The Denver News, in speaking of the new mining laws proposed by the present legislature, says: "Senate bill 25, in 'relation to relocating and amending 'placer claims, is creating a good deal of 'discussion among members of the 'house, and will meet with much opposition, especially from representatives of 'the new mining sections, who claim it 'works a hardship upon original locators 'and squatters upon government lands. 'A protest signed by some 3,000 citizens 'came in yesterday from Leadville, which 'argues strongly against the passage of 'the bill."

United States District Attorney Van Zile of Utah says regarding attempts to secure the conviction of polygamists: "Mothers and fathers will testify that they know nothing about the marriage of their daughters who are living with polygamists and rearing children; plural wives will swear they are only mistresses; and, in fact, almost any statement will be made to evade the law, and they will satisfy their consciences by their all-consoling belief that they did it all for 'Christ's sake."

The recent banishment of a Denver News reporter from the floor of the lower house of the state legislature and the subsequent reversal of that measure has suggested a good deal of comment. It is well that legislators should be jealous of their dignity, it is well that they should exact due respect because of the dignity of the position they occupy, but above all, it is imperative that they command this respect by grave and statesman-like conduct, rather than by resolutions.

The newly invented fuel, an account of an experiment with which appears in our telegraphic columns this morning, bids fair to work great results. If successful it will reduce the cost of fuel to almost a nominal sum. Col. Rose, of the Pennsylvania railroad, said yesterday that a locomotive can be run from New York to Philadelphia for four dollars. The cost to run an engine that distance is twenty-five dollars.

A democratic clerk in one of the houses of congress is quoted as saying recently: "There are men on the republican side abusing Hayes who ought to be on their knees thanking him that by his clean course he has saved them from investigation and let them go home from congress with a clean bill. If they had had the run of jobbery which they wanted, and which Hayes prevented, many of them would be under indictment to day."

Last Saturday was the last day for the introduction of bills in the legislature, and there was something of a rush. Twenty were introduced in the senate and about as many in the house. The total number introduced is 384—166 in the senate, and 218 in the house. Nine bills have been passed but have not yet been sent to the governor.

The political complexion of the next national senate is still an unknown quantity. It is at present a great doubtful "If." If Davis votes with the democrats and if Mahone votes with the republicans there will be a tie and Vice-President Arthur will settle the matter.

There is no particular change in the situation over the Pennsylvania senatorship. Only 178 members of the legislature were present yesterday. The most of them had paired and gone home.

President Hayes nominated G. H. Foster, a strong anti-Conkling man, United States district attorney, vice Gen. Woodford. This may be considered as a reward of merit.

The Fairplay Flume has changed hands, Mr. John B. Bruner having sold out to E. M. Hawkins and E. S. Cleghorn.

VIOLATED DIGNITY.

The senate of the nation has had trouble with newspaper men. The Chinese treaty, over which the committee of foreign relations have been brooding with the assiduous care of a setting hen on a very large nest of eggs, this treaty, the provisions of which were to be kept a profound secret, one bright morning is printed in full in the newspapers. The mischief had been done but the dignity of the senate must be maintained and there was a great rustling among the law makers. The employees of the government were questioned and denied all participation in making the disclosure, the newspaper men declined to make any revelations and it seems to be altogether probable that some member of the congressional committee must have been the guilty man. However, this has not been proved and the senate is still agitated over its invaded dignity. In speaking of this matter the Chicago Inter-Ocean says rather severely: "The 'dignity of the senate must not be 'violated," said the honorable Benjamin 'Hill, of Georgia, to a correspondent, in 'explanation of his determination to punish the correspondents who published its 'secret proceedings, and the committee 'on privileges and elections will see that 'the dignity of the senate is not violated." "If it offends the dignity of the senate to 'see its secret proceedings disclosed, what 'was the sensation when this same Senator Hill was climbing into the capitol by 'the back stairs, to avoid a poor, injured 'woman with a baby in her arms? What 'about the dignity of the senate when 'Mrs. Lockwood said, 'Senator Hill, you, 'have debauched two young girls; sue me 'for slander so that I can get an opportunity to prove it in court? Where is the 'dignity of the senate when a distinguished democratic statesman arises in his 'place, and with a rolling eye, and thick 'tongue, hiccoughs 'Mister Sp-sp-sp— 'Mister Chairman—Mis-mis-Mister President, I mean; I move (nic) to strike out '(hic) the sus-sus-susecond line of the 'fuf-fuf-first word?"

In yesterday's GAZETTE we took occasion to urge upon the legislature the passage of the bill providing for the state's proper representation at the world's fair in 1883. We are glad to observe that the papers of the state are taking a lively interest in the matter. The Leadville Democrat of yesterday has an editorial upon the subject full of good suggestions, from which we quote the following: "The 'proposition to appropriate fifty thousand 'dollars to be applied to the making of a 'suitable Colorado exhibit at the 'proaching world's fair, in 1883, is a good 'one, and should meet the hearty support 'of every progressive man in the state. 'The legislature should by all means 'make the appropriation, but only on the 'condition that the mine owners, mill 'men, farmers, railroads and business men 'generally of the state raise an equal 'amount, and the sum to be placed in the 'hands of a board of state commissioners, three in number, to be 'religiously applied to purposes 'contemplated, and in a way to insure a perfect and extensive exhibit of 'the state's productions on that occasion. 'Of course, the exhibit would consist very 'largely of minerals, and we are sanguine 'that the state could show up better in 'this way than any other mineral producing country on the face of the globe. 'Let each district present liberal specimens of every class of ores she produces 'with carefully prepared data to enable 'strangers to see at a glance and understand the fabulous richness of our wonderful mineral resources. Let the mills 'send their bullion products of both gold 'and silver, with the assays of the ores 'they work, and a report of the mill runs 'for the several mines from which they 'receive ores. Let carefully prepared 'maps of all mining districts appear with 'the exhibit each will be able to make. 'There cannot be the particle of a doubt 'that such an exhibit would result 'in adding many millions to the producing capital of the state, and thus would 'the state and the owners of mining property receive a magnificent return for the 'outlay made."

"In addition to this, a full and exhaustive report of our stock interests should be prepared. Our boundless extent of 'grazing lands, together with their many 'advantages, should be intelligently presented, and specimens of the products 'of wool, dressed beef, and the like, made. 'Our farm products, while not the widest 'in range, would show up, perhaps, the 'very best wheat and its various products, 'which would be on exhibition."

The Colorado Transcript hits off the Arapahoe assessment fraud and the "your another" defence of it by the Denver Times as follows: "The Times fusillade on El Paso county taxes is a good 'thing to keep Arapahoe in the back 'ground, but it won't win as a scape-goat. 'The Times knows a good deal about El 'Paso 'asses,' but if they have left El Paso, 'it is to come to Denver. In either case 'they escape taxation."

The Chinese Treaty drags slowly along in the committee and there does not appear to be much hope that its course will be accelerated.

Capt. Joseph Lawson, one of the heroes of the Milk river fight with the Utes, died of paralysis, at Fort Steele, yesterday.

The Pioneer-Press gives the following summary of the Pennsylvania senatorial market: "The Pennsylvania senatorial market yesterday was firm and steady. Oliver declined to 73; Grow was firm at 49, with an upward tendency; Wallace 66. Mr. Cameron is still reported to be long on Oliver."

California spends \$3,000,000 a year on her schools, and the value of her school property is \$7,000,000, yet there are only 100,000 attendants in the schools out of 150,000 of school age.

We congratulate the Leadville Chronicle upon having passed its second birthday.

Pilgrimages to Mentor are now quite as frequent in this country as pilgrimages to Mecca in the orient.

And still the Denver Times declines to correct its misstatement as to El Paso county's assessment.

Secretary Schurz seems to have gotten into some particularly hot water over the Ponca Indian business.

It is not at all certain that Sitting Bull has surrendered although such has been reported to be the fact.

California has experienced the severest storm during the last three days that has visited the state for twenty years.

State Apportionment.

From the Denver News.

Mr. Hudson's bill on legislative apportionments was introduced into the house yesterday. It has met with general favor among the members who are cognizant of its provisions, and it is presumed that the measure will pass with but very little alteration from its present provisions, which are as follows:

Counties.	Representatives.	Senators.
Arapahoe	8	5
Lake	5	3
Boulder	3	1
Clear Creek	2	1
Custer	2	1
El Paso	2	1
Gunnison	2	1
Las Animas	2	1
Pueblo	2	1
Park	1	1
Fremont	1	1
Gilpin	1	1
Gilpin and Jefferson	1	1
Jefferson	1	1
Larimer, G and R	1	1
Weld	1	1
Summit	1	1
Chaffee	1	1
Conjoes	1	1
Costilla	1	1
Huerfano	1	1
Elbert	1	1
Bent	1	1
Douglas	1	1
San Juan	1	1
La Plata	1	1
Ouray	1	1
Hinsdale	1	1
Rio Grande	1	1
Saguache	1	1
Total	49	26

Appropriation.

From the Denver Tribune.

The appropriation committee has an estimate drawn up which is about as follows, subject, of course, to change:

Board of health	\$ 8,000
Certificates of indebtedness	69,000
Officers salaries	105,000
Incidental printing	4,000
Contingent	12,000
Legislative printing	15,000
Executive and judicial rent	13,000
Contingent debt	10,000
Legislative fund	25,000
Copying, translating, etc.	3,500
Legislative expense fund	7,000
Rewards for fugitives	2,000
Insane paupers	6,000
Land commissioners	3,000
Supreme court library	500
Law reports	300
Historical society	500

In addition to the above items the Insane Asylum wants \$150,000, the Penitentiary \$98,000, the Deaf Asylum \$30,000, the School of Mines \$12,000, the Agricultural College \$12,000, and the stock round-up \$5,000.

Alpine Agriculture.

From the Leadville Chronicle.

One of Colorado's newspapers, a weekly some Alpine village but little lower than Leadville, where all the manure in the world would not raise a cabbage, indulges in a patent inside, and this patent inside has an agricultural column. Last week the readers of that paper were informed that "we have as good grass here as in Scotland, if only rains enough. While in the eastern states three acres of land are required to furnish grass for one cow, here one acre will furnish her with sufficient food."

An Equivalent.

From the Solid Muldoon.

We missed the Pueblo Chieftain last night, but the Congressional Record came in smiling, and we did not regret the loss very much.

Merely an Eccentricity.

From the Denver Times.

What has Senator Hill been doing to the Leadville Democrat? Usually fair towards our public men, it refers to him as "a fraud upon Colorado." This remark is certainly unworthy a leading mining newspaper, no matter what its politics. No man has done more to develop our mining resources and bring credit on Colorado.

Rather Severe.

From the Denver Republican.

Mr. Davis, of Illinois, will soon report to the senate a bill to retire sick and superannuated justices of the supreme court, on full pay, regardless of fair age. Now if the corpulent and skillfully balancing senator will accept an appointment to the supreme court, and then retire under the provisions of this bill, he will earn the everlasting gratitude of the country.

Just Two Years Old.

Leadville Chronicle.

Just two years ago to-day, Jan. 29th, 1881, The Chronicle made its first appearance on the streets of Leadville. Leadville has changed very much since then, and so has the Chronicle. Both have grown and prospered beyond all original expectations. From a small sized bantling our paper has grown to be a power in the land, and in extent and importance equal to any publication west of the Mississippi river. The Chronicle has always been peculiarly a Leadville institution, and has partaken of all its vicissitudes and its prosperity. It will be content to continue doing so for the next twelve months, and trusts to greet its readers on the 29th of January, 1882, on a topmost wave of financial and social success, even higher than the one that both Leadville and its Chronicle are at present riding on toward the haven of prosperity.

True Enough.

From the Fort Collins Courier.

The state university asks for an appropriation of \$30,000. The legislature should not be niggardly in dealing with any of the state's public institutions, and if the university needs that sum to place it on a foundation commensurate with its importance, the amount should be appropriated without hesitation. There is no reason in the world why Colorado should not keep pace with her sister-states, in respect to her educational facilities.

Not So Very Much Oppressed.

Denver Republican.

The papers tell us that General Fitzhugh Lee is to deliver the oration at the unveiling of the Louisiana Confederate soldiers' statue of Stonewall Jackson, at New Orleans, on the 10th of May next. And yet the southern people complain that they are oppressed, and that the dominant party is intolerant. In what other country was the public unveiling of statues of traitors over allowed? For whatever may be said of Stonewall Jackson, the hard, cold facts remain, that in law he was a traitor.

Something Must Have Happened.

Leadville Herald.

There are many singular things done in any ordinary legislature, but the most remarkable feat ever attempted was the effort to make a great man out of the material at hand at Denver. Chinaware is not made from fire clay.

Helped by his Enemies.

From the Denver Inter-Ocean.

The enemies of Mr. Hamill have apparently united to put him in the field whether he will or not, as a senatorial candidate. The Leadville Herald's ideas of political management seem to be, to make absurd attacks on its opponents so unfounded in fact as to create a strong sympathy in favor of the party abused. Hamill's friends declare that he will not be a senatorial candidate, but if this thing goes on, he will find himself elevated by his enemies into the position of the strongest figure in the canvass.

Reminiscences of Dr. Chapin.

From the Star and Covenant.

Mr. O. Hutchinson furnishes the following valuable reminiscence of the early life of Dr. Chapin:

My first acquaintance with Mr. Chapin commenced some forty-four years ago, while I was the business partner of the firm of Grosh & Hutchinson, at that time publishers of the Evangelical Magazine and Gospel Advocate at Utica, New York. In connection with the publication office we had a small bookstore for the sale of Universal and other standard theological and scientific works. Among other strangers who were in the habit of coming in to look over our stock of books, I one day noticed a young man, apparently deeply interested in examining some of our prominent Universalist publications. Having an eye to business, I entered into conversation with the view of ascertaining his wants, when he informed me that he did not come in to purchase, but would like to look over some of the books, as they treated of subjects of interest to him. He then explained that his name was Chapin; that he was stopping at a hotel near by in company with his father, an artist, who had come to Utica for the purpose of painting the portraits of some of the leading men in the city; and that it would give him pleasure to spend some time in examining our books, especially such as related to theological points, in which he felt a deep interest. Having been reared under Calvinistic influences, he had found great difficulty in reconciling the Bible teachings under Calvinistic interpretations with the character of an impartially just and merciful God; and he was therefore driven to the conclusion that either the Bible itself was unreliable or that the popular interpretations of it were false.

Perceiving that he was not only an earnest searcher after truth, but the possessor of a brilliant intellect, I determined to afford him every facility in my power, and assured him that he was welcome to spend as much time in the store as he pleased, calling his special attention to such works as Smith on Divine Government, Ballou on the Atonement, Williamson on Christianity, and other works which seemed to meet his wants. Thenceforward he spent most of his time in the store, where he soon became acquainted with Mr. Grosh and his brothers, and Rev. Dolphus Skinner, and other clergymen and prominent laymen who were in the habit of frequenting the place.

Under these various influences it was not long before he became settled in the Universalist faith, becoming a regular attendant of the church, where his deep, rich bass voice added much to the effect of the excellent church choir, of which he became a faithful member. He also became an active and prominent member of "Berean Institute," connected with the Universalist church of Utica, which was then a power in developing the talents of the young men who belonged to it, and some of whom have since become clergymen, lawyers and physicians of considerable note.

It was at one of these meetings that some of our Utica friends were taken by surprise at the discovery made of his wonderful oratorical power. The subject under discussion was human slavery. His whole heart and soul was in his theme, and the full power of his voice, which was

at that time charged with a wonderful magnetic influence, completely electrified his audience. After that speech, whatever the politicians might have thought of human slavery, with those who heard it, human slavery was at a decided discount. It may not be out of place, just here, to say that it was at one of these Berean Institute meetings that I had the pleasure of introducing him to the lady who has for more than forty years been the faithful and sympathetic partner of all his joys and sorrows, and who to-day has the greatest cause to mourn the loss which we all so deeply feel.

His father, a rigid Calvinist, was not pleased with the associations he was forming, and after a while procured him a position in the law office of Ward Hunt, now one of the most prominent judges in the United States court, at a yearly salary of \$300. But he soon found that the law, as a profession, was not congenial to his taste. I ware of this fact, Mr. Grosh and myself thought there would never be a better opportunity of turning his attention into another channel. Our business would not justify much addition to our expense account, but we decided that we would offer him a salary of \$350 to take a position in our office as assistant editor. This offer was gladly accepted by him, and that was his first employment in a cause which, from that time to his death, he has never ceased to honor by a life of purity and devotion which no one dare call in question.

That talents so rare should be utilized for the widest sphere of usefulness some of his friends proposed that he should prepare himself for the ministry. Others expressed doubts of his success on account of the inexhaustible vein of humor that seemed to pervade his entire being, and which they feared would seriously interfere with his efforts to sustain the grave dignity of the average parson. In these doubts he appeared himself to share, and it was only after persistent persuasion of those who were confident of his success, and mature deliberation on his own part, that he finally decided that God had a work for him to do that he could in no other way do so well as in the ministry of the Universalist church.

Being a boarder in the family of Rev. A. B. Grosh, his brief preparations for the ministry were made under the supervision of that devoted man, and in a short time his first sermon was delivered in a barn in the town of Litchfield, a few miles from Utica. Our brother, D. D. T. Marshall, being present on that occasion, had the pleasure of hearing his first sermon, as well as the melancholy satisfaction of listening to his last, on Palm Sunday of this year. His last sermon, did I say? I will correct myself. That Palm sermon was not his last, for he will never stop preaching. His whole life is one grand, continuous sermon, whose reverberations will continue to roll on through the ages.

After preaching occasionally in Utica and vicinity he was ordained at Utica, and soon after, having been called as pastor of a society in Richmond, Va., through the influence of Rev. Dolphus Skinner, who had been spending the winter there for the benefit of his health, Dr. Chapin commenced his life as pastor, preacher and orator, the beneficial results of which can no more be estimated than can the sands on the seashore be counted; for the seed he has sown will not only bud and blossom and bear fruit, but will multiply in the form of other seeds which, in their turn, will continue to multiply and bear fruit, spreading far and wide and away into the distant future the precious aroma of a precious life.

Allusion has been made to the humorous side of his character, but those who knew him best had no difficulty in detecting in the most comical and witty of his pleasantries, an underlying of innocence and purity of heart which prevented entirely the slightest approach to vulgarity or indecency. Coming as they did from the depths of a pure heart, these bursts of witicism were invaluable in rendering the proper seasoning to the delicious fare he always had prepared for his auditors.

Many had remarked the difference in his style of preaching from the average style of the Universalist clergy, particularly at the time of the commencement of his ministry. It was about that time that we had a private conversation together on that point, which I distinctly remembered. The popular style of Universalist preaching at that day was decidedly controversial, and in many cases had been rendered almost necessarily so by the violence of the opposition which it had to encounter. Sometimes, in resisting this violent opposition, arguments had been used which, however sound and unanswerable they may have been, were so presented as to repel and strengthen former prejudices, rather than to convince those to whom they were addressed. He then and there adopted the motto that it was better to bind our opponents by the cords of love, than to demolish them with the battleaxe; that the spirit of Universalism was of far more importance than the letter, and all who have ever heard him preach can better testify to the faithfulness with which he has adhered to the charitable course which he then marked out for himself, and the result has been a wonderful softening down of asperities, and removal of prejudices against our faith. If further confirmation is needed, I have only to refer to the unprecedented array of the clergy, representing every shade of religious opinion, which was in attendance at his funeral.

A New Romeo and Juliet.

From the Contemporary Review.

The Italian papers of November last report that a tragedy was recently enacted in Rome somewhat similar to that of Romeo and Juliet, but in low life, in which two suicides resulted from inordinate grief. Moretti, a tailor by trade, was sent to prison on a charge of fraud. His sweetheart called upon the police officer to ask how long Moretti was likely to be confined. Urged thereto by the girl's mother, who did not favor the match, the police officer replied that in all probability Moretti would be imprisoned for many years. Overwhelmed by grief and driven thereto by despair, the poor girl put an end to herself by poison. A few days after Moretti was discharged from custody, the accusation against him having been proved false. He returned home to find his affianced bride a corpse, frenzied at the sight he, too, destroyed himself. The lie worked out a double tragedy.

"Beware of desperate means,
The darkest day,
Wait but to-morrow,
Will have passed away."

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

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B. W. STEELE,

Manager of the GAZETTE.

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FIREMAN'S DAY.

Annual Parade of Our City Department.

A Handsome Display Which Attracted Much Attention.

A pleasanter day than yesterday could not have been desired for the annual review of the fire department. At three o'clock a few taps on the alarm bell announced to the members of the various companies the time for them to report at the hose house for the parade. Fifteen minutes after three the procession was formed in the following order:

Foremen of the different companies, Hunt's Band, Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, W. S. Jackson Hose Company No. 2, Matt France Hose Company No. 1, G. S. Barnes Juvenile Hose Company. The line of march as agreed upon was from the hose house to Tejon, up Tejon to Boulder, through Boulder to Nevada avenue, south on Nevada to Vermejo, thence to Tejon, and back to the place of starting.

As the procession turned from Huerfano street into Tejon it was greeted by a large crowd of spectators, who had gathered on each side of the street. The foremen of the three companies, D. W. Robbins, W. H. Harrison and J. M. Bolton, having been assigned to a position at the head of the procession, it devolved upon the first and second assistant of each company to assume command. The assistants were as follows: Hook and Ladder company—Vie Smith, 1st assistant and Geo. O'ram, 2d assistant.

Jackson Hose company No. 2—W. B. Tuttle, 1st assistant; Matt Wilbur, 2d assistant.

Matt France Hose No. 1—A. N. Wheeler, first assistant; H. T. O'Brien, second assistant.

From Huerfano street to Kiowa the procession was viewed and admired by a large concourse of people, and many were the complimentary remarks made as to the fine appearance that the firemen made. The hook and ladder truck and the Jackson company's hose carriage presented a very neat appearance, while the Matt France cart had been decorated with evergreens. Colorado Springs certainly feels proud of the fire department, and there were many and hearty expressions of opinion as to their gentlemanly bearing and fine appearance.

One gentleman, a stranger in the city, who was standing in front of the First National Bank when the procession passed, was heard to say to another gentleman: "Your citizens deserve to be complimented on their fire department for they are the finest looking body of firemen that I have ever seen in a parade." The blue uniforms worn by the members of the Jackson Hose company were universally admired, as they have been on previous occasions.

Chief Engineer Pixley was in his element, as he always is when performing any duties in connection with the department. It was his desire that the department should make a good show, and he can have the consolation of knowing that they did.

While the procession was passing down Nevada avenue, and when opposite the residence of the Hon. Matt France, the Matt France Hose company was presented, through their foreman, with a handsome bouquet. The gift came from Mrs. Matt France, the wife of our esteemed ex-mayor, in honor of whom the company was named.

The G. S. Barnes Juvenile Hose company held the rear guard of the procession, and the little fellows attracted a good deal of attention. The people recognize in them the lads that will make in the future the best and bravest of firemen, and therefore gave them a hearty greeting.

The review, as a whole, was a decided success, and reflects much credit on each and every member of the department.

THE MATT FRANCE BALL.

The second annual ball of the Matt France Hose company, given in Court House Hall last night, can certainly be pronounced a success. At ten o'clock there were over 100 couples in the hall, and from that time until twelve o'clock the floor was filled with dancers. It is doubtful whether Court House Hall has ever accommodated so many participants in the dance at any one time since it was opened to the public. The decorations in the hall were particularly noticeable as well as very appropriate to the occasion. In the rear of the hall one of the new hydrants was placed upon a pedestal, and attached to it were two sections of hose which were festooned between the windows upon the sides of the hall. Hanging from the ends of the hose were two nozzles, neatly polished. Immediately over the hydrant hung a picture representing a fireman carrying the inanimate form of a lady which he had rescued from a burning building, while other appropriate pictures were arranged in various parts of the hall.

Messrs. Ed. Frost and H. S. Clement acted as the introduction committee and to their credit we will say that they performed the duty imposed upon them in a manner entirely satisfactory to all concerned. The guests, especially strangers, openly expressed themselves as having received the most courteous treatment at their hands. The floor committee consisting of Messrs. William Varley, H. T. O'Brien and L. Manty were the right

men in the right place and the promptness with which the dancers were formed on the floor plainly indicated that they fully realized what their duties were. The programme which contained twenty numbers was unique in design and neat in appearance, and emblems of a hydrant and hose carriage were printed on the outer covers. The scene upon the floor from 10 o'clock to 12 presented a very animated appearance and it was evident by the various expressions pictured upon the faces of the guests and the apparent interest which they took in the dance that they were all enjoying themselves. At twelve o'clock intermission was announced and the guests were taken in carriages to the National hotel where a sumptuous repast had been provided.

The occasion was one which will long be remembered by all who participated, while at the same time it can be pronounced one of the best attended, most enjoyable and most successful balls ever given in Colorado Springs. At four o'clock the company dispersed, or in firemen's parlance, "broke coupling," with many good wishes for the Matt France Hose company, which had so capably entertained them.

COLORADO COLLEGE.

Its Library Open to the Citizens of Colorado Springs.

The librarian of Colorado college informs us that the library was intended by the president, who has collected, and the donors who have contributed to it, as truly for the accommodation of the public as of the students. The books are at all times subject to call, and it is earnestly hoped that no friend of the college will imagine that any rule is transgressed, or any one's convenience infringed when a book is drawn at a time outside of the regular hour, provided the librarian happens to be present to record the loan. It is, however, unavoidably the fact that citizens cannot be certain of finding the library open except at the hours appointed for the students' drawing, and that these hours have to be fixed to conform in the first instance to the times of recitation. Hence it has been impracticable, though it would certainly be desirable, to keep the hours uniform through the year. Last term the hour was 3 to 4 p. m. Friday; this term it is Friday morning from 10 to 11. Should this hour prove inconvenient to any citizens who desire to use the library, then it may be repeated that they are most welcome whenever they may find him, to command the services of the librarian.

From Sunday's Daily.

The Saguache Chronicle complains that the state press is neglecting Saguache county. Kerber creek continues to boom with new discoveries and strikes, and the only thing at present lacking is a newspaper or two more to advertise its advantages.

Mr. John Courter took advantage of the pleasant weather yesterday to commence plastering the Opera House. The workmen finished placing the brown coat on the Masonic hall and lodge-room at six o'clock last night.

The Manitou fire department has about thirty active members, and their new hook and ladder truck, which is now being built, is nearly finished. Had the hose company been supplied with uniforms, they would have participated in the firemen's review last Friday.

Dr. Corder's bill for exterminating mountain lions has passed the committee of the whole in the senate, and now lion's ears and scalps will be worth ten dollars to the hunter, but he must produce the scalp and ears intact. There will be no chance of carrying out the game of one shrewd hunter under the old law, who, it is said, took the tail of a wolf to Cheyenne, the ears to Denver and the scalp over into Kansas, and got the premium at all three places.

The question frequently arises in the minds of many of our citizens as to where the correct time is kept. There is from ten to fifteen minutes variation in the time kept. The town clock is fifteen minutes faster than railroad time, while the regulator in the postoffice is slower than railroad time. Messrs. Davis & Williams are supposed to keep reliable time, as their regulator is compared with the railroad time kept at Denver, and the clock corrected, if necessary, every other day. The college will hereafter keep the railroad time instead of being governed by the town clock, as they have been in the past. We would suggest that the town clock be put at railroad time.

Much alarm was caused among the grocermen yesterday on account of the scarcity of eggs in the market. Not a chicken or an egg could be bought for love or money. It seems that the deficiency is owing to the fact that a Leadville gentleman put in his appearance day before yesterday and bought every egg and chicken in the city. He paid fabulous prices for what he bought and when he had completed his purchases he consigned the cargo to Leadville parties. It was reported by him that the supply in Leadville was exhausted. The scarcity was owing to the recent smashup which occurred on the Santa Fe road at which time a car load of eggs and chickens in transit to Leadville was ditched and the cargo scattered over the prairies.

RAPID RIDERS.

The Race Which is to Take Place Between Two Young Ladies.

We have spoken heretofore of the challenge issued by Miss Pinneo, of Greeley, to ride a twenty mile race against any lady in America. We have also recorded the fact that this challenge had been accepted by Miss Belle Curtis, of Topeka. Both of these lady equestriennes are known in this city, and the news that the terms of the match have been decided upon will be received with pleasure by those who know the contestants. The Denver Tribune of yesterday contains the following particulars of the arrangement: "Yesterday, by previous appointment by mail, B. F. Pinneo, father of the Colorado champion, and H. A. Curtis, representing the Kansas horsewoman, met at the Windsor hotel to sign stipulations and deposit the forfeitures of the race. Miss Pinneo was present at the negotiations, but Miss Curtis did not come. The challenging party had choice of track and day, and Mr. Pinneo informs the Tribune that the race will be run on the fair grounds track in this city, on the day following the last day of the spring meeting of the Jockey club, May 20. The stakes are five thousand dollars a side, and the money is here and will be deposited with the terms of contract with some responsible Denver party to-day.

"Both of the candidates for this remarkable trial are young, 19 years of age each, and are superior equestriennes, besides being daring, nerve and athletic. The race promises to be one of the most exciting and interesting turf trials ever witnessed, and the manner in which the race was made, as well as the conduct and language of the two gentlemen now here, leave little doubt that the contest will be bona fide and determined. Eight horses will be at the command of each rider, stationed, saddled and bridled at set distance on the track. The riders are to have no assistance, but will make the change from one animal to another unattended."

The Robert E. Lee.

We find the following concerning the Robert E. Lee mine in the Leadville Democrat of yesterday: "The reduced ore product of the Robert E. Lee mine, and the fact that the managers are shipping a large quantity of low grade mineral from some old dumps, has recently caused some comment on the condition of the mine, and its present resources. Among those familiar with every detail of the affairs of the Robert E. Lee there is nothing surprising in its present reduced product. The amount of territory opened previous to January 1, was very small. None of the drifts were of great length, and nearly all showed ore in the breasts. During the last four months of 1880 the mine produced about one hundred tons of ore per day, from its limited developments, through a single shaft operated by buckets and at the same time, also, hoisting water. During this time it was of course impossible to prosecute development work, and the entire force was employed on the stopes. Now it has become necessary to resume development work, and open up new sections of the rich ore deposit. The work being done in the Lee, is frequently referred to as prospect work. This, however, is a misnomer, for the drifts which are being run, and the new shaft in course of sinking, is not in search of mineral, but to open up the northern and eastern extension of the mineral body, and make it accessible to the miners by a series of levels and cross cuts. The superintendent of the Lee reports that the mine looks exceedingly well, and nearly all the faces of the drifts now driving are in good ore. The mine is employing one hundred men, a very small force considering the nature of the work, but will nevertheless pay a ten thousand dollar dividend for January.

"The ore from the dump, which is now being shipped, is sold to the stamp mills at nominal figures, as the dumps have proven an encumbrance. It is all very low grade, and much of it had already been treated by the lixiviation process, at the leaching works on the territory of the mine, which have since been changed into a sampling mill, and the major portion of the silver extracted."

Personal.

Mr. George A. Bosworth, the manager of the Western Union Telegraph company, who has been confined to the house by sickness for two months, was able to be upon the street yesterday.

Mr. F. L. Jones, of the signal service, walked down from the Peak yesterday. He says the journey was accomplished with difficulty, as the snow in many places on the trail was three and four feet deep.

The Hon. C. E. Stubbs came down from Denver yesterday, and will remain over Sunday. He reports that business in both house and senate is progressing slowly, and says that there is but little prospect of either body getting through with what has already been introduced.

White Oaks, New Mexico, is one of the camps that will blossom into prominence in the near future.

Buena Vista is enjoying her first sleighing, and for the past few days several dry goods boxes have been utilized as "cutters," while runners have been put on numerous buggies and wagon beds.

FALSE ALARMS.

Several Attempts of an Incendiary Which Finally Succeeded.

One of the outhouses of the GAZETTE office was burned yesterday morning about six o'clock. The fire was very evidently the work of an incendiary, who, if he can be discovered, should be punished to the full extent of the law. The outhouse in question had been fired several times during the night, and upon one of these occasions the hose truck of No. 1, Matt France fire company, was taken from the engine house and water turned on but the fire went out before the water had reached it. The truck was not returned to the engine house by those who used it. This was entirely wrong, because it left the city in a partially unprotected state. Whoever used the truck should have returned it at once to the engine house, where the firemen could find it.

The loss is a small one, but the incendiary act is one deserving of the severest punishment. Nothing disorganizes a fire company more than to be called out on a false alarm or upon trivial occasions. No excuse can be urged for the persons who took the Matt France hose cart out of the engine house and failed to return it to its proper place and they ought of course to suffer.

Last evening at about seven o'clock, Mr. George Hughes was arrested upon the charge of having set the fire and was lodged in jail.

Mr. Thomas Hughes, one of our most respected business men, and father of the accused, at once secured a bail bond and after some effort succeeded in securing the release of his son. The trial of the case will come up to-morrow morning, before the justice's court.

College Items.

Fifteen members of the College met at President Tenney's last evening and organized a College Union, with the following constitution:

ARTICLE 1. We the members of Colorado College, by appending our names to this constitution, agree to co-operate with each other under the name of College Union for the purpose of assisting each other in the Christian life.

ART. 2. It is our purpose to hold social meetings once a fortnight during the school year, on Saturday evenings, at such place as shall be agreed upon from time to time.

ART. 3. It shall be the duty of the president or officer in charge of the College at the time to appoint the first meeting of each term.

Miss Johnson, Mr. McLeod and Mr. Tuckerman were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the meetings of this term.

Miss Johnson was appointed secretary.

Fireman's Meeting.

A special meeting of the fire department was held in the Armory hall last night for the purpose of appointing state tournament committees. A finance committee of seven members, consisting of the foreman and first assistant of each company with the exception of George Aux, of No. 2, who was excused, and Captain W. B. Tuttle, appointed in his place. John Courter and J. C. Clark of No. 2, O. H. Platt and Frank Marvin of Hooks No. 1, H. T. O'Brien and Wm. Waters, of Hose No. 1, were appointed as a committee to see that the track on the Nevada avenue was placed in good order. The committee on grand stand are as follows: Geo. Aux, V. E. Smith and W. R. Roby. The committee on music is constituted of the foremen of each company. A motion was made to appoint a committee on reception, but it was thought best to defer the appointment until some future time. It was decided to hold a regular meeting on the evening of the last Wednesday in each month. If necessary a meeting can be called at any time by the request of the chief engineer.

Last Night's Fire.

At fifteen minutes after twelve o'clock last night one of the employees of the GAZETTE discovered flames issuing from the rear of Fernsworth's barber shop. A general alarm was given, and in a few minutes' time all the fire companies were on the ground. The flames had gained but little headway, and some time elapsed after attachment had been made with the hydrant before orders were given to turn on the water, as it was deemed unnecessary. The flames took a fresh start, and the pipemen of the Matt France company, who were standing in readiness, were ordered to turn on the water. It required only a few seconds to quench the flames.

The fire was in identically the same place where it occurred several weeks ago, and a defective flue is said to have been the cause in both instances. The promptness with which the firemen responded to the call is deserving of commendation, both hose carts being on the ground before the alarm bell sounded. Chief Engineer Pixley was on hand, as he always is when occasion demands.

Leadville is furnishing rather more than her quota lately in the way of sensation. Several men have been killed in mines within the past two weeks, one or two buried in snow slides—one of whom refused to die after having been entombed for over 48 hours—and a big fire on Monday came near proving fatal to four firemen who fell in with the roof of the building and were rescued with difficulty.

Obituary—F. J. Hand.

The many friends and acquaintances of Mr. Fred. J. Hand will be pained to learn of his sudden death yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Hand recently met with a painful accident and was suffering from a broken bone in his hand. His pains were excruciating, and to relieve them it is supposed that he took morphine. In any event, about noon yesterday physicians were called who found the patient in a completely narcotized state. After three hours of the most earnest effort, the patient breathed his last.

Mr. Hand was a young man, in the prime of life. He came to this state about six years ago, and has been engaged in the cattle business ever since and is well known throughout the county, in the southern portion of this state, and in New Mexico.

He comes of a very good and old Philadelphia family.

His father, James C. Hand, is a retired iron merchant, and now lives in Philadelphia. The deceased had recently become a happy father, and leaves a wife and a child. Fred was universally liked as a wholesouled and generous man, and those who knew him will offer their sincere condolences to his afflicted wife and family.

The Thundering Legion.

Marcus Aurelius, during his campaign against the Quadi, was thrown with his army into a situation of extreme peril. The burning sun shone full into the faces of the soldiers, who suffered the pangs of intolerable thirst;

From Thursday's Daily.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Investigating the Cause of F. J. Hand's Sudden Death.

In view of the sudden death of Fred J. Hand, apparently from an overdose of some poisonous drug, Coroner Stewart deemed an inquest necessary and empaneled a jury consisting of Dr. W. M. Strickler, A. A. McGovney, E. J. Eaton, Dr. E. A. Lee, Dr. S. E. Solly and John Potter.

At ten o'clock Sunday morning the jury viewed the body of the deceased and took the testimony of Mrs. Hand, after which they adjourned to Coroner Stewart's office, where the remainder of the witnesses were examined.

Mrs. Ida Hand being sworn testified: Mr. Hand was in the habit of taking laudanum at the ranch—took lots of it. He broke his hand last Monday. He brought home a box of morphine pills (½ grain), and said Dr. Reed gave them to him to allay the pain. When questioned next morning he said Dr. Reed did not give them to him, but that he got them from Charlie at Robinson's drug store. He came in yesterday morning at about nine o'clock and went to bed at once with his overcoat on. I asked him to get up, but he refused. I went into his room again about twelve and he looked so queerly that I was frightened. The cold sweat was standing out on his forehead. I at once sent for Dr. Reed. I did not see the pills yesterday. I saw the box had "City Drug Store" on it. There was nothing in it, and I threw it into the wash bowl and the girl threw it out.

Dr. Reed being sworn testified substantially as follows: Mr. Hand, on Monday last, injured his hand in a painful manner. I dressed the hand, using for the purpose a liniment of chloroform and cocaine. I refused to give him any opiates for the relief of the pain. On Friday night he was in my office in about his usual condition. I met him again about half past seven Saturday morning in Robinson's drug store, and made an appointment to dress his hand at nine o'clock. I noticed that he was in an unusually good frame of mind. He kept the engagement, and I dressed his hand; I could see nothing in his condition differing from that on previous occasions. On returning to my office after making my morning calls, I received an urgent message to call at Mr. Hand's residence. When I arrived I at once saw that he was in a narcotized state from the effects of opium, and I summoned Drs. Hart and Collins to my assistance, but in spite of our efforts he died shortly after four o'clock. His death was caused by an overdose of opium in some form, so far as I can judge taken unintentionally. When I first entered the room he was almost pulseless and his throat filled with mucus. Under the effects of electricity and stimulants he revived somewhat, but the respiration was of an artificial nature.

When in my office he begged for a dose of narcotic to allay the pain in his hand, but I refused to give it to him. I do not know that I ever prescribed a dose of medicine for him except the lotion for his hand. The doctor showed to the jury an empty pill box which had been found in Mr. Hand's room on the cover of which was the following printed label: "G. E. Hadder, City Drug Store, Colorado Springs." The blank line on the label contained no entry.

Dr. Collins testified to having been called by Dr. Reed, and that he said that the patient was in a comatose condition and could nod half an hour. The patient's pulsation was not over three or four a minute. He had evidently taken morphine as the effects were not those of opium. There is no doubt in my mind but that death was caused by a narcotic in the shape of morphine.

Dr. Hart, the next witness, stated that he had been called by Dr. Reed and found the person in the condition described by the other witnesses.

Charles Zobrist, clerk at F. E. Robinson's drug store, upon being sworn testified as follows: I was personally acquainted with Fred Hand, the deceased. I saw him in the store 24th instant, and sold him 8½ grains morphine pills. He did not purchase any the morning of his death. We are in the habit of selling drugs and opiates over the counter without a physician's prescription. I asked him if he had been used to taking morphine. He said he could not sleep, and took one of the pills before leaving the store.

Upon being shown the pill box heretofore described, the witness said that they had boxes of that description in the store and had sold the pills spoken of in one of these boxes, but had put F. E. Robinson's label over that of the City drug store. Mr. Hand did not buy opium in any form after Tuesday in my knowledge. Other drug stores in the city have Hadder's pill boxes. I know that they have them at the City drug store.

Howard W. Mitchell, prescription clerk at the City Drug Store, testified that he was acquainted with Mr. Hand and had not sold him any medicine very lately. The witness further said: I was not in the store during the past three days. We have pill boxes similar to that found at Mr. Hand's in the store. I saw Mr. Hand in the store once but did not sell him any goods.

Mr. George Langbell, the prescription clerk at Sagendorf's drug store, was placed

on the stand and testified as follows: I was acquainted with Mr. Hand but have not sold him any drugs lately.

When shown the pill box he said that they had boxes in the store very much like it but without the City Drug Store label on them. He also testified: I have been in the store continually for the past three months and if Mr. Hand had purchased drugs, I would have known it. I am careful about selling opiates and poisons unless I know the parties.

Dan Durkee, proprietor of the City Drug store, testified that he had known Mr. Hand and said: He has not purchased drugs of me within the past week. I have no boxes in stock like that shown the jury. Mr. Hand might have bought goods of my clerk without my knowledge. No one puts up prescriptions except Mitchell and myself. I would sell any amount of morphine without a prescription. I always enquire of customers if they are in the habit of using it.

Mr. S. Ackerman, an employe of Mr. Hand's, was the last witness on the stand. He said that he had been acquainted with Mr. Hand since 1874. I have lived with him off and on during that time. I have seen him take laudanum on one or two occasions, he said he took it on account of sleeplessness. Mr. Hand kept a medicine case but it was at the ranch when he died.

This completed the testimony in the case. It was the universal opinion of the doctors that the morphine purchased at Robinson's could not have possibly caused death if taken all at once. After reviewing the testimony the jury agreed upon the following verdict:

STATE OF COLORADO,
El Paso County

An inquest held at Colorado Springs, in El Paso County, on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1881, before G. H. Stewart, coroner of said county, upon the dead body of Fred J. Hand, lying there dead, by the jurors, whose names are hereto subscribed. The said jurors upon their oaths do say that the said Fred J. Hand came to his death from some preparation of opium administered by his own hand without suicidal intent. The jury enters its censure against the loose manner in which poisons are dispensed to ordinary persons; and further find the law relative to the sale of poisons exceedingly loose, and that even this law is not ordinarily complied with, relative to labeling such articles and registering the sale thereof.

In testimony whereof the said jurors hereunto set their hands the day and year aforesaid:

W. M. STRICKLER, S. E. SOLLY,
A. A. MCGOVNEY, E. A. LEE,
E. J. EATON, JOHN POTTER.

LEADVILLE.

Temporary Depression—Flattering Prospects for the Mines—Claim Jumping.

LEADVILLE, January 29, 1881.—January has been a dull month for Leadville. Some of the leading mines have purposely decreased their production, several furnaces have been out of blast and the extremely inclement weather has retarded many enterprises which would otherwise have added to the activity of the camp. The city has been comparatively quiet; trade is dull and the hotels complain of hard times. Tenements are in excess of the demand and rents are down. There is a large excess of miners and laborers. Naturally enough, petty crimes are on the increase. The city police force has been cut down just when it is most needed. The excuse is expense, but security of life and property is more desirable than misdirected economy. Leadville, like other new cities, has been sorely afflicted with place-hunters. Many good men have been and are now in office, but the mercenary elements have kept control through the usual appliances. The better class of voters have been so engrossed with business cares as to neglect their civic duties. The political machine has been run by bums despite the efforts of some respectable men to prevent it.

I have presented the dark side of the picture. On the other side our most intelligent citizens do not regard the present depression as at all prophetic. It is the result of natural and temporary causes. Our mines, which are the real basis of all our prosperity, are generally in good condition and promise great things for the future. Many of our valuable properties are in the hands of manipulators who are using them solely to feather their own nests at the expense of their co-owners and the public at large. Stocks are being "bullied" and "beared" according to the interests of these operators require. In some cases no systematic work of development is in progress, although a pretense of working the properties is kept up in order to impress the public with the idea that the mines are comparatively valueless. It is needless to say that the stocks in such cases are down, with a prospect of going lower—which is precisely the end sought by the Schemers. Of course this kind of work injures the camp, as well as the innocent stockholders who sell at a loss. Other stocks are being "bullied" with the purpose to unload on the credulous public. It is fortunate in one sense that the stock gamblers of Wall street will be the principal sufferers. It is unfortunate that sound stocks will suffer at the same time. I suppose these evils are inevitable, but if carried too far, some bubble pricking will become necessary after a little. Stock companies are perfectly legitimate in themselves, but their popularity in the future will depend entirely upon the honesty and ability with which they are handled. Fryer hill is just now in one of its com-

atose fits. The Chrysolite, Amie, Lee and Hibernia are making unusually light shipments. The Little Pittsburg, Little Chief, Duncan and Matchless continue their average shipments of from fifteen to thirty tons each. The Lee is rushing down a new shaft to cut the ore body on its lowest dip. The Little Sliver, east of the Lee, has cut a fair ore body and is drifting to prospect it. A number of claims, further east, are pushing work with vigor. The recent discoveries in the Denver City and Scooper have given new life to this portion of the camp, and further discoveries may be expected in due time. East of Yankee Hill the Beaver and the Leavenworth have recently made new strikes, and the Yankee and Breece Hill Mining company are greatly encouraged by a recent find of low grades, which will doubtless improve with development. Altogether, the prospects in this direction are very flattering.

A good deal of mine jumping has been going on since the first of January, in many cases without a shadow of legal or equitable right. A harvest of litigation will be the consequence and the lawyers will grow fat while the miners grow lean. In some cases dishonest miners take advantage of the ignorance of absence partners to cast them out by re locating claims upon which the assessment was not done last year. This is usually done through third parties for the purpose of concealing the fraud. The amount of rascality of this character is simply amazing. In the midst of it all somebody is likely to get hurt.

J. L. LOOMIS.

Personal.

Mr. Ed Newton, who is spending a few days at his home in this city, expects to return to Pueblo and open a furniture store.

Judge J. C. Helm spent Sunday in the city. He returned to Leadville last night in order to be present at the opening of the district court this morning.

Mr. F. M. Sellman, of the firm of Messrs. C. C. Clark & Co., left yesterday morning for his home in Evansville, Indiana. He expects to remain absent about one month.

Mr. D. W. Page, of the firm of Messrs. Culver, Page, Hoyle & Co., of Chicago, who has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. George Turney, left for Denver yesterday afternoon.

The wedding cards of Mr. John Hundley and Miss Carrie Atherton, are out. The wedding takes place at the Colorado Springs hotel on the evening of Thursday, February third.

There is much rejoicing in the office of the Fremont County Record, of Canon City, in consequence of the birth of a son to the wife of Mr. H. T. Blake, the editor and proprietor.

Mrs. Valeria Stone, of Boston, whose benefactions amount to \$1,793,202, has given Colorado College, of this city \$500. A college located at Topeka, Kansas, comes in for a like amount.

It is rumored that two new plaster mills are to be established at Colorado City. According to the report one is to be operated by the Mastiff Mining company and the other by Mr. Johnson, of Colorado City. The plaster business is fast becoming one of our leading industries.

Company A, First Battalion, C. N. G., of this city, have received an invitation to be present at the inauguration of President Garfield, on the 4th of March, from Secretary Corbin, of the inaugural committee. The company acknowledged the receipt of the invitation, but regret exceedingly their inability to be present.

The government mule, Baalam, escaped from the custody of Sergeant O'Keefe while on the way to the Peak the other day, and the efforts to recapture him have thus far been unsuccessful. He has taken up with a band of wild horses that have been roaming in the vicinity of Jones' Park, and a few days of liberty has made him as wild as the remainder of the band.

The Denver News of last Sunday contained the following item of news, which is at the same time a compliment to our Manitou building stone: "There were tested at the Rio Grande shops at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, cubes of eight inch of lava stone, Manitou, Morrison and Canon City stone. Canon City stone, such as the new court house of Denver is being built of, pulverized at forty-five tons hydraulic pressure. Morrison stone at sixty tons. Lava and Manitou stone did not pulverize at all, but crushed like broken stone with a loud report at seventy-five tons pressure, proving beyond a peradventure that Manitou stone for fine stone work, and lava for all other stone work are the best and safest stones for all building purposes."

From Wednesday's Daily.

Mr. Bellemain, formerly station agent for the Denver & Rio Grande railroad at Placer, has been appointed night operator at the depot in this city.

Messrs. Harenc, Spence and Fisher start to-day for southern Colorado, where they will spend several weeks hunting. They go first to Alamosa, from whence they will follow the Rio Grande river southward, where ducks and wild game of all descriptions are said to abound in large quantities.

BAALAM ON A BENDER.

The Pike's Peak Mule Escapes and Associates With Mountain Lions and Wild Horses.

Mr. J. K. Sweeney, of the signal service, is more fully convinced than ever before that the veteran and historic mule, Baalam, is endowed with more instinct than usually falls to the lot of an average human being. Some days ago we stated that Baalam had escaped from the custody of Sergeant O'Keefe, since which time all efforts to recapture the sagacious animal have been of no avail.

"It is nothing more than I expected," said Mr. Sweeney, while in conversation with a GAZETTE reporter, yesterday. "I knew that mule would make a bold, bad break for liberty some day."

"What made you think so?" asked the reporter.

"Well you see it is only a few days ago that the government cut down that animal's rations and I remarked at the time that there was no economy in cutting down an intelligent mule's rations. From that day to the time that the mule escaped from O'Keefe, there was mutiny in Baalam's eye and I told O'Keefe that Baalam would commit some rash act before many days had passed over his head."

From what we could learn, Baalam's escape from O'Keefe was only accomplished through considerable strategy. It seems that the sergeant had stopped at the Lake house for the night. He unsaddled the mule and placed him in the barn near the house without giving him his usual evening's rations. O'Keefe said he hated to do this but he had to obey orders. Some time afterward while the sergeant was preparing to roll up in his blanket for the night a series of heartrending brays from the mule attracted his attention. Thinking that Baalam had been attacked by some wild animal of the mountains, Sergeant O'Keefe hurriedly dressed and started for the stable. The moment he opened the stable door Baalam, who was standing in readiness, darted through the door, dashed down the mountain side and disappeared in the darkness. O'Keefe was at once convinced that he had been outwitted by an ignorant unsophisticated government mule. His indignation knew no bounds and he swore most emphatically that if he ever again came in possession of that mule he would cremate him and send the ashes to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington as a specimen of the ashes thrown out by Pike's Peak volcano.

The next morning Sergeant O'Keefe clambered over snow banks varying from fifty to one hundred feet in height to the Peak and upon his arrival he telegraphed to Mr. Sweeney the facts relative to the escape of Baalam and instructed him to saddle the other mule, "Kit," and put forth his efforts to recapture Baalam.

"Just my luck," exclaimed Mr. Sweeney as he clicked the telegraphic instrument with his fore finger. "If there is any impossible affair to bring about I am the man that they look to to perform it."

About fifteen minutes later it was ascertained that the electrical current had ceased to divulge its secrets, in other words communication between the Peak and the central office had been temporarily discontinued by a break in the lines. Mr. Sweeney was again heard to remark in tones not entirely consistent with his usually agreeable and pleasing manner: "I'll bet my month's salary that Baalam realized over a week ago that he would be called upon to assist in repairing the telegraph line and here we are in a fine predicament without a mule that has had an electrical education."

Mr. Sweeney is pluck personified, and the following morning he started out with that poor unintelligent, uneducated mule, "Kit," to repair the telegraph line, and if possible to reclaim the prodigal mule, Baalam. After several unsuccessful attempts to find the defective place in the wire, he started for Jones' Park in search of Baalam, thinking that he would be easily caught. Several hours of most diligent search divulged his hiding place, but to catch him was another thing.

There he was with a band of seven wild horses, the manes and tails of which dragged on the ground. The horses were of a jet black color and their manes and tails pure white. It was apparent that Baalam had become imbued with the spirit that prevailed among his wild associates and it is averred by Mr. Sweeney, who is like Washington in one respect, that under the example brought to bear upon him, his tail and mane had grown not less than two feet during the two days that he had been at liberty. Even an ear of corn would not tempt him, and Mr. Sweeney says that in no instance did he get within 800 yards of him.

He finally gave up his efforts to recapture the animal and returned to this city with the avowed intention of returning the following day without being thwarted in his purpose.

True to his declarations of the previous day Mr. Sweeney started out yesterday morning and upon his arrival at Jones' park he was surprised to discover that Baalam had disappeared. After a protracted search among the wild and rocky canons Mr. Sweeney heard a great uproar and cautiously looking around a rock, saw a sight that made him shiver. There was Baalam with every particular hair standing on end fighting for his life with three full grown mountain lions. Mr. Sweeney was so provoked at the refractory mule that he didn't care much which whipped him but anxious to see the affray out he hid himself behind an adjoining

knoll and viewed the situation. Whenever any one of the lions would approach Baalam he would strike at them with his fore feet and thus compel them to retreat, and when they got behind he would kick them in the ribs. In this way he held them at bay, and his vigorous kicks proved very effective. The lions did not give up the conquest until two of their number were laid dead upon the grass at Baalam's feet.

Mr. Sweeney watched the affray with breathless interest and on several occasions when the lions made a bold charge he said to himself, "Baalam is a goner!"

He was much surprised when the remaining lion retreated from the field of battle, but it occurred to him that Baalam was quite exhausted and could be easily caught, but what was his chagrin when the mule dashed off through a deep ravine and soon disappeared from view. Seeing that it was useless to attempt to give him chase Mr. Sweeney turned his attention to the scene of the terrible battle. It was apparent that the savage beasts had first attacked the wild horses for two of them lay dead not far from the carcasses of the lions. Mr. Sweeney was at first nearly overcome with the gasty spectacle that he beheld, the two dead lions and two dead horses lying at his feet. Realizing that the skins of the lions were of some value he set about skinning the beasts and tied the lion skins to his saddle. Before starting for home he happened to think of the long manes and tails on the wild horses and taking his knife he cut them off and also tied them to the horn of his saddle.

We were shown the trophies above named in the signal office last evening. The hair cut from the wild horses lacks only two inches of being five feet long, while the lion skins are the largest we have ever seen. Mr. Sweeney proposes to keep the hair and skins as remembrances of the exciting adventure and they can be seen at the signal office. When we left, Mr. Sweeney shouted, waving one of the horse's tails over his head, "Hurrah for the United States and Baalam, the government mule." Mr. Sweeney will try to catch Baalam to-day.

Sent in for Signatures.

The Denver Republican of yesterday says: "On yesterday forenoon a joint committee of two from the assembly, comprised of Senator Stubbs and Representative Bryan, presented the following bills to Governor Pitkin for approval or disapproval:

SENATE BILLS.

Memorial resolution No. 1.—To the congress of the United States relating to public lands.

No. 7.—An act to provide for the submitting of the question of permanent location of the seat of government to the qualified electors of the state.

No. 13.—An act to regulate marriages.

No. 20.—An act to amend section 153 of chapter 24, general laws of the state, entitled criminal code.

No. 22.—An act to give consent of this state to purchase by the United States of lands within it, for the erection thereon of forts, magazines, arsenals and other needful buildings.

HOUSE BILLS.

No. 16.—An act to provide a fund for the school of mines located at Golden, Colorado.

No. 27.—An act to amend chapter 74, general laws of this state of the year 1877, entitled partition.

No. 20.—An act to amend the charter of the city of Central.

These are the first bills which have been presented to the governor, and it is probable that there will be no action taken upon them for a couple of days, that amount of time being necessary for their careful consideration."

Resolutions of Respect.

Mrs. Sarah Copeland, a member of Divide Grange, No. 53, died on January 1st, and at a recent meeting of the Grange the following resolutions were adopted:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY GRANGE 53.

WHEREAS—It has pleased God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst Sister Sarah Copeland, who departed this life Jan. 1st, 1881:

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to the will of our Divine Master above, who doeth all things well and whose ways are past finding out, we deplore the loss of a zealous and faithful member of our fraternal band.

Resolved, That our departed sister by a meek and virtuous life won the respect and esteem of all who knew her and left behind a stainless record of a host of friends.

Resolved, That Divide Grange has lost in her a loved and useful member and her husband a loving and faithful companion and her children a kind and affectionate mother and the community in which she lived a most worthy and esteemed friend.

Resolved, That while we mourn the loss of one cut down in the prime of life, yet we mourn not without hope, for by her Christian character she left the assurance that she went to join the "innumerable throng" around the throne of bliss.

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved family in their great affliction and that in token of our respect for the departed sister; that our charter be draped in mourning for sixty days, and that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the grange and published in our local papers.

W. DONEGAN,
M. P. DONEGAN, Committee.
A. E. GEIGER,

The cabin of George Meade, in Iowa gulch, was buried by a snow slide on the 20th, but Mr. Meade was not injured.

Mr. A. E. V. Stretell, who for the past few weeks has been lying very ill at his ranch, is now convalescent and said to be improving quite rapidly.

Kerber Creek Mines.

Several of the mines mentioned in the following article, which appeared in yesterday's Republican, are largely owned in this city, and the article will, therefore be of interest to our readers. The Republican says: "A correspondent writing from Kerber Creek says that within the past week six new and promising strikes have been made in the vicinity of Bonanza City. Prominent among these discoveries is that which has been made in the Empress Josephine mine, situated about one-third of a mile from Bonanza City, in Copper gulch. Assays have been made from this lode running as high as \$480 per ton. The mineral at the surface was limited in quantity, and the vein not well defined, but at a depth of 25 feet the vein widened from 1 foot to 3 feet 6 inches between walls, and carried iron, lead carbonates and galena, assaying in the hundreds."

"The Cora, in the same locality, has struck sulphurets in good quantity, assaying 240. The Bonanza tunnel, after penetrating the mountain about 40 feet, has tapped a blind lode, which is said to surpass even the Bonanza mine itself.

"In the Silver King, at the head of Rawley gulch, a large body of galena has been struck at a depth of 40 feet. The value of this ore has not yet been determined.

"All of the leading mines are being operated extensively, and preparations are being made to put them in readiness for production in a few weeks. More than twenty deep shafts are being sunk as fast as possible, and considerable ore is being extracted for shipment to the new smelter. The machinery for this smelter has arrived and is now being planted. Notwithstanding the adverse state of the weather the camp has steadily increased in growth and the development of the mine has never abated. In every instance where a vein of matter has been followed to any depth, the discovery of ore in good quantity has been the result.

"The Little Kerber is attracting attention at present, and recent discoveries made there show the mineral district to be more extensive than was commonly supposed. A contact between lime and porphyry, similar to that found at Leadville, occurred in this locality. A party of eight left for that vicinity lately, and others are daily following. A new town has been laid out near the discoveries and a contract given for the erection of ten buildings."

OUT WEST.

The New Mexicans call whiskey "stomach putty."

A couple of Robinson Camp dance house girls took morphine on the 27th. Pumped out.

Marshall Watson, of the Leadville police, was suspended on the 25th, until charges of irregularity can be investigated.

The Register-Call asks the Gilpin women—which would you rather have, a \$150 sealskin sacque or the right to vote?

The railroad men are trying to get rid of the whiskey sellers at Wallace, N. M., but the latter have squatted on the Indian reservation, and decline to go.

A coffin was unloaded at a Leadville saloon one day last week, and upon being opened was found to contain liquor which the New York agent had sent in that manner as a grave joke.

There is a committee of tar and feather vigilantes organized in Deadwood to look after men of immoral tendencies. When the work is finished, what there are left will not want a new census taken.

A correspondent of the Leadville Democrat declares that the declaration of the Denver liquor sellers is of the bulldozing or boycotting character, and that there is a prospect that the liquor men may come down a little from this arrogant stance before they get through.

Mr. Gerald Paget, fourth son of Lord Alfred Paget, has been hunting with his wife in Wyoming and Montana territories. One night they slept in an open tent, with the thermometer at 29 degrees below zero, and the wolves howling around them. Mr. Paget had four bags, six feet in length, made for sleeping in. He and his wife each wore four pairs of woolen socks with moccasins over them, and fur shoes over all.

ASH-TONIC

The great remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Diseases and Functional Derangements attendant upon Debility. In 1-2 15c bottles, 75 cents. Six bottles, \$4. Accredited Physicians and Clergymen supplied with price not exceeding six bottles at one-half the retail price, money to accompany order. Sold by Druggists and by D. D. Dewey & Co., 40 Dey St., New York.

Tosce.—"Increasing the strength, obviating the effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions."

Castoria—35 doses
35 cents. A pleasant, cheap, and valuable remedy for fretful and puny children.

CENTAUR LINIMENT
For Sprains, Wounds, Scalds, Rheumatism, and any pain upon Man or Beast.

From Thursday's Daily.

QUEER COURT.

A Lawyer Arrested by His Own Client.

The Leadville Chronicle of last Tuesday contains an account of a curious police incident in which the prisoner who is under trial arrested both lawyers in his case. The name of one of the lawyers given as Danforth which assures us that one of these lawyers could not have been the general Danforth formerly of this city. The Chronicle's story is as follows: "For three days past Judge Harlan's court has been enlivened by the trial of a police officer."

"Some time since Officer Bradbury was taken to the International hotel to adjust a difficulty between the landlord, Mr. Estlake, and a delinquent boarder. In the course of the visit, Westlake the officer, made himself offensive enough to justify his arrest, which took place immediately. Westlake was then taken to police court, where he was fined on two separate charges—disturbing the peace and resisting an officer. He paid his fines, but he was not happy, and very shortly afterwards filed an affidavit against Bradbury, charging him with assault and battery. This case has dragged on for several days, and has finally resulted in the dismissal of the policeman. Day before yesterday an amusing incident occurred. The opposing lawyers, Mr. Danforth and Judge Bennet, became involved in a discussion of some legal point, and finally waxed so hot that epithets emphatic not choice, began to be passed. At this juncture, Judge Harlan, feeling that dignity had suffered a severe shock, ordered the prisoner—Bradbury—to arrest the lawyers. In his capacity of a police officer, he had nothing to do but to obey, and placed both the limbs of the law in the dock. They were then fined fifty dollars each—Bradbury paying his lawyer's fee, and the case went on."

An Unkind Cut.

For an honest man Mr. G. O. Pearce, of this city and a promoter of the Central Park scheme, seems to get into a deal of trouble. Perhaps there is a widespread conspiracy to black mail Mr. Pearce, and perhaps there is not, any how mining editor of the Leadville Chronicle, of February 1st, 1881, makes the following cruel remarks: "Our old friend G. O. Pearce, of Indianapolis, Indiana, again to the fore with a four-page supplement of the Indianapolis Sentinel, advertising his Colorado Co-operative Prospecting and Mining company, which pays per cent. on all stock taken. It is impossible to sit upon Giles. The papers of Mr. Cliff, Rosita and Colorado Springs, are he lived, have called him every name in the dictionary, have openly argued him with being a dead beat, a man who cheats miners of their pay, and robs of their pay. The Chicago Mining Review has warned people against putting money in his schemes. But he doesn't mind it in the least, and goes on easily bawling for money in exchange for his shares. We presume he must get me, or he couldn't afford to hire a supplement to the Sentinel, or to print a long advertisement in the New York Weekly Invention News—that immaculate organ of fraud and undeveloped methods in mining business. We should like to get a photograph of Giles."

DASSING DOWN HILL.

Runaway Train and Its Narrow Escape From a Frightful Wreck.

The Las Vegas Optic of Jan. 29th contains the following account of a thrilling railroad adventure: "The most hair-raising episode that ever happened to a New Mexican mountain railway train fell to the lot of Conductor Blessingham Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, on the west side of Glorieta summit. The train comprised nearly thirty loads, and as it entered upon the descent, Jake Brown, the engineer, threw on the water brake, but that it was broken and would not work. The train gained momentum to such a frightful extent that the switch blades and hooks lying on the pilot base in front were hurled from their place into the air, breaking one of the locomotive's wheels. Brown called for brakes, but the train men had already set every wheel, and realized that the train was beyond their control. Seeing that nothing could be done to stop the mad course the train was running, Brown jumped from the cab, while going at the frightful rate of sixty miles an hour, and landed seventy-five feet distant, without measurement. Blessingham, who was on the caboose, with Pawnee Charley and wife as passengers, fearing that the train was going to destruction, cut his way car loose, and heckled it with the brakes, while the train proper continued its velocity down the long grade. The fireman stood at his post like a hero, and while the engine was plunging down the flight at a giddy speed, he crawled out on the footboard and poked and nudged through the sand box, thinking that might assist the wheels in getting a grip upon the rails. As the train sped around Material Curve, which is "short and steep," the velocity was so great that the locomotive ran on one rail, and overbalanced so greatly that it came within an inch of losing its equilibrium. The brakemen on deck were obliged to lie flat and cling to the running boards for safety. For

six miles those badly frightened men stuck to the ship and faced the horrors of death. Below Canoncito is a natural basin, with three miles of level track, and it was on this stretch that the runaway train was mastered and stopped. Some of the cars were laden with iron for the front, but they were unloaded before the train stopped by the material being hurled in all directions. Just how the train held to the rails as well as it did is a mystery which the philosophers must solve—we can't."

Troctor Is Not Proctor.

To the Editor of the Gazette:—

I wish to state to the public that the person who is travelling to California and delivering lectures under the name and style of Prof. Richard A. Proctor is not a relative of mine; neither has he any connection with the several instruments which I have given to the public. He has his own field of usefulness while I have mine. I am now experimenting on frogs, to make them jump in any given direction by means of electricity. This will be a mechanical toy for the next holidays.

PROF. TROCTOR,
Manitou, Colorado.

Real Estate.

The transfers published in another column show a continued active business, especially in city property. They sum up as follows:

Colorado Springs	\$29,210.00
Country	\$5,862.50
Total	\$35,072.50

Government patents were also recorded for 480 acres of lands.

The Lead Chief mine of Ruby camp is a property well known in this city, where some of its owners reside. The Elk Mountain Pilot, in speaking of it, says: "The Lead Chief has become the topic of conversation on our streets and one could hardly go out without seeing some one who would say, 'Have you seen the Lead Chief lately? my! but it is showing up big. You ought to see the wire silver that is being taken out.' The talk became so general that we concluded to go and see the mine. So last Sunday, in company with Walter Graves, one of the United States department surveyors, the Pilot man started for the Lead Chief. On arriving we entered the shaft house and was confronted by Mr. John Popham, the efficient superintendent. 'Are you the Pilot man?' asks Mr. P., when we answered in the affirmative. 'Come up stairs until I show you something,' and we went up and saw what proved to be the finest specimens of wire silver that we ever saw. From there we went to the sorting room and found men sacking about a ton per day of the first class ore, that will mill from 800 to 900 ounces of silver per ton."

The Kansas City Journal gives the following account of a large cattle sale: "Mr. F. L. Underwood, president of the Merchants' National bank, closed the purchase yesterday for a Scotch company, of which the Earl of Airle is president, of a herd of 25,000 graded cattle, Herefords and Shorthorns. This is the celebrated herd of the Hall brothers of New Mexico. The ranch is located on the Cimarron river, the nearest railroad shipping point being Trinidad. The transaction is one of the largest in the history of the live stock trade in the west, the price for the herd being \$400,000. The market for this herd is Kansas City. This is said to be the largest herd of graded cattle in the United States. The Earl of Airle is proving his faith in this southwestern country by investing heavily. He owns considerable real property in this city and in other cities of this section."

The gifts distributed by Mrs. Valeria G. Stone, of Malden, Mass., from her husband's estate amount to \$1,793,292. Mrs. Stone was left \$2,500,000 by her husband, the late Daniel P. Stone, a Boston merchant, who began life poor. She is a daughter of the late Chief Justice Goodnow, of Maine. Mrs. Stone is the lady who has recently presented Colorado College with \$5,000.

At the request of the trustees of Colorado College the county commissioners have vacated the addition just north of the college building which was platted into lots and streets and have placed it under the control of the college authorities. It is the intention of the college trustees to retain the tract of land intact for a college campus, it now being unnecessary for the college to sell its lands to obtain funds.

We have upon our table the first number of the Cumberland Presbyterian Monthly, a journal devoted to the interests of the Cumberland Presbyterian church of this city. It is a handsome paper and is edited by the Rev. R. W. Purdue, pastor of the church.

At noon yesterday the mercury hovered between seventy and eighty degrees above zero. That's as it ought to be and all that we ask is that General Hazen in his merciful goodness continue to shower his blessings upon us.

Mr. John Courter was busy yesterday with a large force of men plastering the dome and ceiling of the opera house.

The Manitou mails leave the postoffice in this city at 10 o'clock and 11.15 a. m. and 4 p. m.

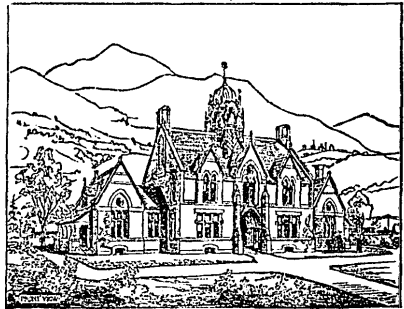
Good white rags can be sold at this office for five cents a pound.

From Friday's Daily.

COLORADO COLLEGE.

The Institution Placed on a Firm Financial Foundation.

Colorado College is an institution in which the people of this city have always taken a just pride. It has made a rapid progress since its establishment and now offers the best advantages to students. The course of study is equal to that of the classical schools east, and the faculty is composed of thoroughly competent and conscientious men. We are especially glad to learn that the college has recently received substantial financial aid in addition to a conditional gift which will doubtless be secured. These gifts will enable the trustees to add to the main college building, now completed, the two wings which were contemplated in the original plan. When these wings have been erected the college will present the appearance represented in the following cut:—



During the past thirty days more than \$8,000 have been given to Colorado College by friends in the east. Of this amount \$5,000 has been received from the Stone estate, \$2,400 from Henry Cutler and A. A. Sweet, who have been among the largest benefactors of the college, \$500 from W. O. Grover, of Boston, who had previously given \$2,500, and F. L. Martin, of this city. In addition to the above the following named gentlemen have given to the college: Roland Mather, of Hartford, Connecticut; A. A. Hildreth, Cambridge, Mass.; and Arthur Merriam, of Colorado Springs.

The total amount of paid-up subscriptions to the building fund has amounted to only \$13,000, but the building, furniture, and chemical and assaying apparatus have cost between \$21,000 and \$22,000.

General Palmer now offers to the trustees to build both wings of the college building to be ready for occupancy next September, and Hon. William S. Jackson to give \$2,800 advanced by him towards the building fund, provided \$6,500 is raised to pay the deficit in the building account and \$500 to finish the present building.

We understand that in a few days President Tenney will go east in the interests of the college and that on his return about the first of March a subscription will be opened for the purpose of raising this \$7,000. The whole amount must be raised before the first of May. The money raised so far has been without any general solicitation among the people of Colorado Springs. There can be no doubt that the amount required will be easily raised.

It is a matter for congratulation that the college is making this substantial progress. It is worth more than the money that such men as General Palmer and Mr. Jackson endorse the work of the college in a substantial manner and are willing to aid generously in placing the college upon its feet. They are thoroughly acquainted with the business management of the college and the resources by which it is to be built up, and they are willing to invest in it as a business enterprise which is certain to be carried forward perpetually.

It is certain that our citizens will respond to the call made upon them, and that by another autumn both wings will be completed and the college placed free from debt.

Literary and Musical.

The was a rather small attendance last evening at the entertainment given for the benefit of the college boys base ball club which may be accounted for by the fact that there were several other strong counter attractions. The feature of the occasion was the reading, dramatic and literary selections by Prof. Greenhalgh, the teacher of elocution in the college. Music was furnished by Tout's orchestra and upon the whole the entertainment was a pleasant one. The readings were given in accordance with the following

- PROGRAMME:
1. Orchestra—(A.) March—Remembrance of Cudowa C. Faust.
 2. Orchestra—(B.) Overture—Nymph of the Mountain Caveaux.
 3. Beautiful Snow Watson.
 4. The Miser Osborn.
 5. Barney O'hea Lover.
 6. Orchestra—Introduction and Waltz—Firefly H. Herrmann.
 7. Scene from King Lear
 8. German Dialect Selection
 9. Origin of Scandal
 10. Orchestra—Quadrille—Flora . A. Neiberg.
 11. The Frolicsome Duke
 12. Poor Little Jim
 13. Irish Dialect Selection
 14. Orchestra—Galop—Den ober Keinen H. Herrmann.

It has been suggested that several entertainments be given by the college students, and we are sure that if the students themselves took part that they would be greeted with a crowded house. One suggestion is that an original play be prepared and presented by the pupils. This would imply a good deal of work, but we hope they will undertake it. We have no doubt that the plan would prove an immense success. The play's the thing with which to catch the dollars on the wing.

MARRIAGE BELLS.

A Brilliant Wedding at the Springs Hotel.

The parlors of the Colorado Springs hotel were filled with guests last night to witness the marriage of Miss Carrie Atherton, the daughter of the proprietor, to Mr. J. E. Hundley, one of our young and esteemed business men. At precisely nine o'clock the bride and groom came down the stair case into the parlor, accompanied by the groomsmen, Mr. H. R. Fowler, and Miss Briggs, the bridesmaid. Walking a short distance in front of them were little Miss Lea Bletso and Master George Sanford, bearing two handsome baskets of flowers. On the south side of the room was a handsome arch of evergreens, under which the bride and groom, together with the bridesmaid and groomsmen, stood during the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. W. L. Slutz. The bride, Miss Carrie Atherton, was becomingly dressed in a cream colored silk trimmed with Spanish lace and natural flowers while diamond ornaments glistened in her ears and at her throat. The groom wore a plain Prince Albert morning suit.

Immediately after the ceremony which was a brief one the bride and groom led their guests to the adjoining dining room where an elegant supper had been provided. The tables were loaded with delicious viands, and when all the guests had been seated the scene was a gay and animated one. As the guests passed from the parlors into the dining room we noticed the following among their number: E. J. Eaton and wife, D. J. Martin, G. S. Holmes and wife, D. W. Wing, W. B. Tuttle, H. R. Fowler, A. A. McGowney and wife, M. C. Wilbur and wife, R. R. Taylor and wife, J. M. Ellison and wife, Mr. Dunning, W. H. Harrison, Dudley Smith, of St. Joseph, Mo., Edgar Howbert, Harry Turney, Col. Gibson and wife, Cincinnati, Elbert Martin, Joseph Dozier and wife, the Rev. W. L. Slutz and wife, Mr. Stillman, Stephen Holden and wife, Bijou Basin; Frank Perkins, Charley Jeffery, A. H. White and wife, George Aux and wife, Charley Lee, Matt Wilbur and wife, John Lloyd, W. H. McIntyre, George Jeffery, Fred Ross, Mrs. Dr. Sanford, Mrs. Gamble, Mrs. H. R. Wing, Miss Maude McFerran, Miss Cooper, Miss Gaines, Miss Briggs, Miss Thomas, Miss Dell Barton, Miss Lillie Riddle, Miss Lizzie Frost, Miss Barnes, Mrs. G. S. Barnes, Miss Stella White, Miss Saunders, Miss Aiken, Mrs. Stillman.

After the marriage feast the guests returned to the parlor and viewed the presents which were numerous and handsome. Below we give a list of them together with the names of the donors:

Two easy chairs, J. W. Denmett and L. Liffer, St. Joseph, Mo.; linen table cloths and napkins, Mrs. J. B. Hundley, St. Joseph, Mo.; silver casket, Mrs. Johnson, St. Joseph, Mo.; card receiver, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Johnson, Greeley, Colo.; sugar spoon, W. M. Hammett; easy chair, Mr. A. L. Millard; silver cake basket, Mr. J. F. Atherton; easel, Dudley Smith, St. Joseph, Mo.; sugar spoon, Eugene Hundley, St. Joseph, Mo.; set of silver knives and forks, Miss Olie Hundley; berry dish, Mr. and Mrs. Bletso; silver pie knife, Miss Lizzie Frost; carving set, G. S. Barnes; lace bed spread and pillow shams, D. J. Martin; china tea set, J. F. Carr; pair of silver napkin rings, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Aux; box cigars, E. S. Alexander; book, Miss J. Gaines; card receiver, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Wilbur; paper weight, Miss Katie Aikin; half dozen silver spoons, Misses Woodson and Robbie Hundley, St. Joseph, Mo.; silver jewel case, Miss Nellie Coleman; silver vase, M. E. Dunning; set of vases, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Howbert; toilet set, Charley Jeffery and Frank Perkins; opera glasses, D. W. Wing, Glen Falls, N. Y.; lambrequin, Miss Briggs; set of napkin rings, Mrs. H. R. Wing, Glen Falls, N. Y.; pickle casket, Harry Hundley, St. Joseph, Mo.; box of cigars, James Glackin; ice pitcher, Jackson Hose company; silver teapot, Mrs. J. W. Denmett, St. Joseph, Mo.; silver vase, Mrs. R. R. Taylor; silver butter dish, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. McGowney; pickle casket, the Misses Thomas; set of nut picks, Stella White; knife rest, Iona Dozier; card case, Mr. and Mrs. Dozier; fruit spoon, Miss Rosa Hungerford; set of silver knives and forks, Mrs. Gamble; smoking set, E. A. Low; jelly dish, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Eaton; pair of beaver gloves, F. E. Wells; pin cushion, Mrs. Dr. Sanford; cake dish, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. White; carving set, H. R. Fowler; Rogers statuary, Giddings & Stillman; a complete set of diamond jewelry from the groom to the bride.

At half-past ten the dining room was cleared for dancing, Tout's orchestra furnishing the music. The first dance was a grand march, with the bride and groom at the head, after which dancing was kept up until three o'clock, when the bride and groom took the train for Denver, where they will spend several days.

The play to be presented in Court House Hall next Monday evening by the Theatre Comedy Company is entitled "Patchwork." It is an entirely original production introducing over twenty songs and a number of dances. Mr. Theodore will take six different characters and those who are familiar with the ability of this versatile actor will know that the parts will be well sustained. Miss Bessie Clark, who played the Midship Mite in the Denver Pinafore company, which appeared here two years ago, is a member of the Theatre company. She is a charming dancer and made a very favorable impression when she was here. The entertainment is after the style of Salsbury's Troubadours, the most popular entertainment at present on the road.

The superintendent in charge of the construction of the opera house proposes to close the building to the public in a few days and keep it closed until it is finished.

CITY LOTS!

For sale in all parts of town. Also, cheap lots in

Parrish's Addition.

GARDEN TRACTS
AND
RANCHES!

Cottages for Rent or Sale

in all parts of town. Apply to

M. L. DE COURSEY,
REAL ESTATE AGT.Office next door South of El Paso
County Bank.

READING HIS OWN OBITUARY.

How a Man Feels Who is Assured to be Dead AND IS A C.

Our readers will remember the mystery which attended the personality of Daniel Lake, who died recently at the residence of Mr. Edgar King, on Camp creek. A trunk supposed to belong to him contained letters and papers evidently the property of Mr. Asa Turner, while the man gave his name as Daniel Lake. The mystery was cleared up shortly afterwards by the discovery that the trunk was the property of Mr. Asa Turner and did not belong to the deceased Daniel Lake. A gentleman in this city received a letter yesterday from Mr. Turner, who is now in Hannibal, Mo., on this matter from which we are permitted to make the following extracts. Mr. Turner says: "It is not often that a man is permitted to read his own obituary, but such has been my privilege to-day on receiving a copy of the Colorado Springs GAZETTE, published one week ago."

"Newspapers I suppose are intended to give the news and whether true or not I reckon is none of their special business, and so in the notice referred to I might point out several important mistakes, but for the present it is sufficient to correct the principal one and assure you that I still live and though 50 years old instead of 42 I never felt more lively in my life."

In regard to Daniel Lake, or the man who went by that name, I know absolutely nothing except what I have just read in the paper, but from what is said of the zinc trunk found in his possession and particularly the letters it contained, I am satisfied that it is the one that I left at the Spaulding house last August."

During the two or three days that I spent at Colorado Springs, you doubtless remember very well my being in your office, and on my saying that I was going over into the "Gunnison country," you called my attention particularly to the new town of Crested Butte."

As I proposed making quite an extended trip through the mountains, and wished to get along with as little baggage as possible, I asked permission to leave my trunk at the hotel till my return or such time as I chose to send for it and at the same time arranged with Mr. Edgar King, who had brought me in his hack from Canon City to forward said trunk wherever wanted in case I did not return there."

"Well, after stopping a week at Manitou, I started on my mountain trip with another party and was gone six weeks. After a while I concluded to come directly home without my trunk, as it was not in my way to call for it, and I then expected to return to Colorado and spend the winter, but after being here long enough to be satisfied that I should not go west again till next spring, I wrote a line to Mr. King, saying that my trunk might be somewhat in the way at the Spaulding house, and perhaps he had better take it home and let it stay there till I sent for it."

"So, after putting this and that together, I cannot think that Daniel Lake or any other man intended to steal the trunk, and furthermore, I must believe that Mr. King was away from home and probably on his weekly trip to Canon City when all this happened."

"The trunk had my name and residence painted in full on the bottom, and I have the key to the same in my pocket. The contents were not specially valuable, except the papers, but I hope to see them again sometime, when we may say 'All is well that ends well.'"

Personal.

Mr. Frank Parrish came down from Denver on the morning express yesterday.

The Hon. Matt France, who has been spending the past few days looking in upon the legislature, returned to the city yesterday morning.

Mr. W. S. Jackson started for the east yesterday and got as far as Pueblo, but business that demanded his attention compelled him to return to the city on the afternoon train.

Messrs. R. M. Greig and Clayton K. Smith have entered into co-partnership and will establish a drug store at Crested Butte. Mr. Smith is east purchasing a stock of drugs for the purpose.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Beckurts, of Denver, were among the south bound passengers on the morning express yesterday. They were on their way to Louisville, Ky,

where they will spend a month visiting friends.

Mr. Jim Hines, one of the oldest and most popular conductors on the Denver and Rio Grande, has given up his place on the road and will go to Texas, where he will accept a responsible position under Governor Hunt on the construction of the Mexican railroad.

Mr. G. H. Glegg who recently resigned the position of road master on the Denver and Rio Grande, has been appointed passenger conductor on the same road. He made his first trip yesterday in charge of the morning express. Mr. Glegg is a popular and experienced railroad man and will no doubt prove to be a conductor who will give satisfaction to both the traveling public and the railroad company.

The Las Animas Leader has the following concerning the loss of cattle: "R. G. Wilson, of Elbert, and Charley Todd, of this county, have been investigating the condition of the northern cattle now in large numbers of the Arkansas. They called at the Leader office to-day, and report that they counted 138 dead cattle in less than one mile along the river, beginning opposite the Old Town slaughter house, and they estimate that one-half of them are Divide stock. Great numbers are in a helpless condition and will undoubtedly die if not removed. The necessary force to do this must come from the Divide, and all the men who can come are needed quick. Camps have been established near the mouth of the Purgatoire and at the mouth of Big Sandy, but these have not enough men to handle the cattle on both sides. Both men think it will be necessary to establish three more camps, say at Butcher Flat, mouth of Horse creek, and opposite Rocky Ford. Mr. Todd thinks there are more than 500 dead cattle along the track of the Santa Fe, between here and Dodge, killed mostly by the trains."

Mr. C. W. Bratton, the proprietor of the Bon Ton restaurant, has leased the new brick building recently completed by Mr. Allen adjoining the Central hotel on Tejon street, his present quarters near the opera house being too small to accommodate his increasing patronage. He is having the building fitted up in a neat manner and expects to move into it next Tuesday.

The report that Mrs. Helen Campbell, a teacher in the North Carolina Deaf-Mute Institute, had been discharged for praising "The Fool's Errand" is denied in a long letter addressed by W. L. Bingham, of the New York Deaf and Dumb Institute, to the editor of the Deaf-Mute Index of this city.

The ladies' aid society of the Presbyterian church had a very pleasant sociable at the residence of Mr. M. Kenedy last evening. It was largely attended and a success financially.

Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, adopted a new constitution and by-laws, at their last meeting held on February 1, which they are now having printed at the GAZETTE job rooms.

BORN.

GRIFFITH.—February 2, to the wife of David Griffith, a son.

MARRIED.

HUNDLEY-ATHERTON.—In this city, on Thursday, January 31, at 9 o'clock a. m., by the Rev. W. L. Slutz, Miss Carrie Atherton and Mr. J. E. Hundley, both of this city.

DIED.

MCDOWELL.—In this city, January 31, 1881, Maggie B. McDowell, aged four months.

WILLIAMS.—In a Colorado Springs, January 28, 1881, Mr. Charles M. Williams, late of Chicago, Ill., aged 39 years.

HAND.—In this city, January 29, 1881, Fred J. Hand.

BRACKUS.—In Colorado Springs, January 29, 1881, C. A. Brackus, aged 60 years.

WANTED.—A reliable party to contract to do a specified amount of development on a true silver-bearing mineral vein, located in Poughkeepsie Gulch, 1½ miles west of Mineral Point and 5 miles south of Ouray, Ouray county, Colorado; for which will be conveyed a one-third interest in said mineral vein. A well known Colorado professor of geology and mineralogy, who has seen ore from this vein (and whose name will be given) endorses the above proposition as one, in his judgment, offering favorable terms to a third party. For further information address Benjamin Morris, Oak Hill, Lancaster county, Pa. wh 5 2

FOR SALE.—Two extra new muck cows, Ivory Phillips, Bijou Basin, El Paso Co., Colorado. w 1 *

No. 6

The Rev. Moncure D. Conway
nounces the Rev. Phillips Brooks of
ton the leading preacher in America
(thinks that Mr. Brooks' teaching
gold and those of Mr. Joseph Cook

TELEGRAPHIC

COLORADO.

Married By Lightning.

PUEBLO, February 2.—To-morrow morning the Chief of Police will say: Getting married by telegraph is the way they do it now. Yesterday the Rev. S. A. Winslow, of West Las Animas joined Levi C. Gillen, of Galesburg, Ill., and Miss Ida Wyckham, of La Junta, Colo., in the holy bonds of wedlock by telegraph. The parties were in the telegraph office of the Santa Fe company at La Junta with witnesses and the minister was in the telegraph office at West Las Animas. The questions and answers were telegraphed over the wire and all appeared as happy as though it had been done in the usual way. There is no reason to apprehend that any uncommon results will follow.

Pueblo's Homicide.

PUEBLO, February 2.—The city has been very quiet all day and this evening barring the arrest of one or two inebriates nothing has occurred to disturb the peace. The preliminary examination of Marshal Bilby didn't occur to-day and has been postponed till Monday next when Judge Hart will hear the case.

The county jail is still strongly guarded although no further trouble is anticipated. Mayor Hyde to-day appointed E. P. Fish chief of police. Fish is a constable of this precinct having been elected to the position for two terms without opposition. At a meeting of the Plasterers' Co operative society of the city of Pueblo and vicinity, Mr. B. W. Murray presiding, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, Our friend and fellow-workman, James Farrell, has been suddenly and violently removed from among us, and

WHEREAS, The circumstances surrounding his death justify in our minds, a public expression of our feeling. Therefore be it

Resolved, By the plasterers of Pueblo, contractors and journeymen, that the killing of James Farrell, was, in the fullest sense of the word, an uncalculated and brutal assassination.

Resolved, That it is due the good name and future prosperity of the city, that human rights and particularly human life be held of some account, and to this end the citizens of Pueblo are held to account that the murderer go not unpunished.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to every effort within the law to bring to justice the cowardly assassin.

Resolved, That in this unfortunate event the commonwealth and city lose a good citizen, his family a worthy member, and ourselves a valued friend and brother.

Resolved, That the sympathies of this association are with his aged mother in Ireland, and his sisters in the far east, in this sad bereavement, and we invoke God's help upon them in this great calamity.

[Signed]
NAT KEARNEY,
R J TASTEVAN,
G E RICE,
ARTHUR TRAYNOR,
ALFRED R RICHMOND,
Committee.

Defeat of the Railroad Bill.

Special to the Gazette.

DENVER, February 3.—The railroad bill was killed in the senate to-night. Leading speeches were made by Jacobson and E. O. Wolcott. Jacobson's substitute was voted down by twenty to two. On final passage the vote was 8 to 16. There is general rejoicing over the result. Besides those who placed themselves on record as against the bill last Monday, Rogers, Henry Wolcott and Weston voted against the bill.

Accident on the Santa Fe.

PUEBLO, February 2.—The Chief of Police to-morrow will say: To-day's Santa Fe train was delayed several hours by the washing away of the bridge spanning Aplahapa creek. A relief train went from Pueblo and a general transfer was made.

Acquitted.

DENVER, February 3.—Stratton to day acquitted of the murder of Daniel Farr which occurred last spring.

Legislative Doings.

HOUSE—MORNING.

DENVER, February 2.—Nearly all the morning was occupied in the second reading of bills. H R 139, in relation to assessment and collection of revenue, was considered by the committee of the whole and returned with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed.

HOUSE—AFTERNOON.

House S B 2, concerning overcharges by railroads was called up and was the subject of a very warm and spirited debate. Carpenter moved to postpone the matter until Saturday.

SENATE—MORNING.

Peck offered a resolution that the meetings of the senate commence at 9:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. till the end of the session. Adopted.

H C R, in regard to counties that have not levied taxes for the school of mines and other purposes, was passed.

Mr Jackson presented to the senate a joint resolution petitioning congress to make Denver a port of entry. Unanimously passed.

SENATE—AFTERNOON.

The only important bill that came up in the senate this afternoon was S B No 1, the railroad bill which was reported back by the judiciary committee with Jacobson's amendment, but without any recommendation. After some discussion the senate adjourned without action, but it will probably be called up to-morrow.

SENATE—MORNING.

DENVER, February 3.—Senator Weston presented the petition of the citizens of Gunnison county against the formation of the county of Garfield.

A large portion of the morning was consumed in the first and second reading of bills.

The following were read the third time and passed:

S B No 20 relating to the investment of trust moneys of infants and others.

S B No 17 encouraging the planting of trees upon sidewalks, etc.

S B 58 encouraging the killing of mountain lions, making the reward ten dollars per head.

S B 98 relating to the transportation of nitro-glycerine and other explosives.

Substitute for H B 9 providing for the payment for stock killed by the railroad.

H B 41 establishing a state board of agriculture.

SENATE—AFTERNOON.

The only bill considered to-night was senate bill No 1—the railroad bill. Jacobson made a speech occupying three quarters of an hour in support of his substitute for sections 16 and 17 of the bill.

Wolcott opposed it in a very strong speech and the substitute was rejected; ayes 2, nays 22, Messrs Jacobson and Nerikirk voting aye.

DeFrance moved that the bill be considered, engrossed and placed before the senate for final passage.

Rogers moved to table DeFrance's motion; lost; ayes 10, nays 13.

Weston moved to indefinitely postpone; lost; ayes 3, nays 8.

After several filibustering motions DeFrance's motion came up and was lost; ayes 8, nays 16.

At 9:30 the senate adjourned.

HOUSE—MORNING.

The senate joint resolution to make Denver a port of entry, was read the first time, and under suspension of the rules passed unanimously.

McClanahan presented a petition numerous signed by citizens of Canon City, praying the general assembly to pass a law submitting to legal voters the question as to whether the local option law shall prevail in that particular town and in any other towns which may adopt the law by a majority of votes.

HOUSE—AFTERNOON.

Several bills were passed among them H B No 25 on primary election, and H B 98 concerning the treasurer, auditor, clerks and deputies.

The house then went into committee of the whole. The industrial school bill was taken up as amended by the Jefferson delegation and the clause providing an appropriation of \$20,000 altered to \$7,500. The bill was then referred to the committee on printing.

H B 72, regarding militia was recommended back that it do pass.

H B 151, to reimburse several counties of the state for moneys expended or to be expended on insane paupers was referred back with a recommendation that it do pass.

H B 149, to appropriate \$67,050 to pay outstanding state certificates of indebtedness was returned with the recommendation that it do pass.

H B 170 to provide evidence concerning ores received by parties engaged in purchasing, shipping, milling, etc. of ores, was reported back with recommendation that it pass.

H B 161 to fix the ratio for the apportionment of senators and representatives caused a long and sharp debate, being participated in by Messrs. Hudson, Baker and Swisher in favor of, and Messrs. Lee, Johnson, Lyon, Breath, Coulter, Doe, Carpenter and others in opposition to the bill.

Doe moved to recommit the bill to the committee on apportionment. Lost 18 to 21.

Johnson moved to make it the special order for to-morrow at 7:30 p. m. Adopted.

The house resumed and after receiving the reports of several committees adjourned till morning.

GENERAL NEWS.

Washington News.

TARIFF RESOLUTION POSTPONED.
WASHINGTON, February 3.—The ways and means committee reconsidered the vote to report Hurd's tariff resolution adversely and then postponed the matter until a month from to-day by a vote of six to four.

KELLY'S BILL.

Frye, from the sub committee, reported a substitute for Representative Kelly's bill to abolish discriminating duties on goods from east of the cape of Good Hope. The substitute contains provisions as affecting simply goods through the Netherlands.

Morrison moved that the committee report the original bill as a substitute to this substitute. Lost—5 to 6.

Frye then moved that Kelly be instructed to report to the house a substitute. Agreed to by the sub-committee and to ask a suspension of the rules to put the bill upon its passage. Carried without discussion.

PONCAS AND PHILANTHROPISTS.

NEW YORK, February 3.—The Herald's Washington special reaffirms the statement that the Boston philanthropists in the Ponca case have been the unwitting tools of designing men who have been aiming to secure the old Ponca reservation in Dakota, making the Poncas a catspaw to secure a good title. He says if the philanthropists will bestow as much investigation in this direction as they have done on the supposed wrongs of the Poncas they may find out something not altogether to their credit.

APPORTIONMENT.

In the house Cox offered an amendment to the apportionment bill fixing the number of republicans at 307 which was ordered printed and considered. Pending this, Sherwin, a member of the census committee, took the floor on the bill: There was no reason that the apportionment should not be made this session since all the data were in on which to make calculations. Comparing the various bills which had been proposed he showed at 307 the number first suggested by Cox the democrats would gain eight on the republicans and lose two, a net gain of six; the republicans states would gain ten and lose eight, a net gain of two.

At the number selected by the majority of the committee, 311, the democratic states would

gain twelve and lose none, the republican states would gain ten and lose four, a net gain of six.

At 319, the number recommended by the minority, the democratic and republican states would each gain 13.

He argued in support of the latter bill, contending that mathematically as well as politically it meted exact justice to every portion of the country, and for that reason it should commend itself to every fair-minded man on the floor. Now, take the northern states, the bill gave New York 32 members, but if the rate were taken for a basis of calculation New York would be entitled to 37. If New York were given the member for the vote which would elect a member from Georgia, she would have 71 members on the floor of the house. Ohio was given 20 members, on the voting basis she would be entitled to 24. If Ohio were allowed a member for the same number of votes which would elect one from Louisiana, she would be represented in the next house by 45 members, quite sufficient to satisfy the claims of her unobtrusive, shrinking politicians.

Indiana was accorded thirteen representatives, on the voting basis she would be entitled to sixteen, and if she received a member on the Mississippi basis there would be twenty-eight Hoosiers on the floor. The only exception to this state of affairs in the entire north was to be found in Rhode Island, which was entitled to only one representative on the basis of votes. The south would get ninety-three members and the north 218. Strictly speaking, under the constitution the census basis was the proper one, but there was a deep feeling in the minds of the people that the systematic crushing out of nearly one-fourth of the entire vote of several states in the Union was little less than a crime. The people feared if not prevented it would destroy the very foundation of the civil liberty of this country. If there could not be a free ballot there was little need of an appointment bill of any kind, for without that the will of the people could not be expressed, elections become a farce. He didn't charge that the census had been unfairly taken, but it was manifest there was cheating either in the census or in the vote.

McMillan called attention to the fact that in the election of 1878, Horner had received 11,000 votes against 18,000 in opposition, and inquired why the gentleman's conscientious qualms in favor of the rights of the majority had not struck him earlier.

Horner replied that election the greenback case with which the gentleman was afflicted had run through his district, but at the last election people had come to their senses. This bill proposed giving greater strength to the south; for one he was opposed to it.

NEVER BULLDOZZED—WHAT, NEVER?

McLane denied in the house yesterday that the south wanted the negroes disfranchised and said they would have a freer vote hereafter than heretofore. Since Hayes' inauguration and the army was removed from the south the negroes had voted as they pleased. [Laughter by republicans.]

The Telegraphic Consolidation.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Judge Barrett refuses Rufus Hatch's application for an injunction.

He says there is an entire absence of proof of a binding contract to show the correctness of Hatch's statement that the American Union was formed with a view of a reduction of rates and competing with other companies, what was in the mind of organizers can have no bearing on its legal status. Though the court had listened with painful solicitude to the representations of the oppressive methods of the monopoly he had the conviction that those arguments were for a legislature not for court—whose sole duty was to discover and enforce the law.

Western Union instead of rising at the news that Judge Barrett had vacated the injunction of Rufus Hatch, fell from 116 1/4 to 111 1/4, but later rose to 114. This unsettled the whole list: Union Pacific fell to 116 and Central to 86 1/2, the only thing that checked a heavy fall was the fact that Gould and Vanderbilt are behind their stock.

To-day the Western Union, American Union and Atlantic & Pacific telegraph companies were consolidated and at a late hour this evening the Western Union took possession of the offices of the other two companies. The sudden ratification of the telegraph consolidation was evidently for the purpose of forestalling any action by the state senate on the bill passed by the assembly yesterday.

The following announcement has just been issued:

OFFICE OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, New York, February 3, 1881:

The Western Union Telegraph company, having this day completed the purchase and taken possession of the lines, properties, rights, and privileges of the American Union Telegraph company and the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph company, David H. Bates has been duly appointed agent of this company, and general manager of the lines, offices and operators of properties and rights, turned over by the American Union Telegraph company, and Albert B. Chandler has been appointed agent of this company, and general manager of the properties and rights, turned over by the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph company, till further notice. All officers and employees of either of said companies, will be retained in the service of this company, and all business done and revenues accruing in the operation of said lines will be reported and turned over to this company.

(Signed) NORVIN GREEN, Pres't.

Fearing a Fatal Flood.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 3.—The rain continues throughout the northern and central portion of the state extending from Sierra Nevada to the Pacific ocean. The rainfall increases as the storm continues. Dispatches from the mountain counties state the thermometer between 55 and 60. The rain is heavy in Shasta to-day. The rain fell at the rate of nearly one inch an hour. Several clouds burst over in that county doing considerable damage. The situation at Sacramento is critical and to-morrow may see that place

under water. The American river is rising fast and the Sacramento river slowly and as the country all around Sacramento City is already under water the immense floods which are coming from the Upper Sacramento, Yuba and American rivers will, it is feared, be enough to overflow the levees that surround that place.

A dispatch from Courtland at 6 p. m. says that that section will be flooded to night sure. This is the latest district of any size along the Sacramento river from Colusa down to the mouth that has withstood the water. Some damage is reported from high water along the upper branches of the San Joaquin river and main stream is high. It has been raining in the San Joaquin valley this afternoon which is expected to raise the river somewhat but no apprehensions of a flood are felt on the lower portion of that stream. It has been raining in San Francisco and vicinity since noon to-day, at times heavily.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 3.—A dispatch from Carson, Nevada, says: At three thirty this afternoon the dam of the Franktown reservoir burst. The reservoir was a mile long, three quarters of a mile wide and fifty feet deep. Four hours moved the bursting the people of Franktown moved their household effects. The Virginia & Truckee railroad, apprehensive of danger, tapped the dam and were draining the water off when it broke. It went all at once, and a dozen men were swept in the torrent, but escaped by being cast up the side of a ravine. No lives were lost. The water at narrow portions of the ravine was a hundred feet high. When the town was reached the houses went before the flood like chaff. The town was only a small cluster of houses, and it was totally destroyed. Nearly a mile of railroad track was washed away, some of the rails being snapped in two.

Resolving for Grant.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills. Feb. 3.—The house in its morning session adopted the following resolution by a strict party vote and without debate, the republicans ordering the previous question and all voting for the resolution:

Whereas, The people of the state of Illinois feel a just pride in the illustrious career of the most distinguished citizen of this state, Gen. U. S. Grant, and regard with pleasure the meed of honor and admiration which has been bestowed upon him throughout the civilized world; and

WHEREAS, His credit and military services have conspicuously tended to add to the lustre and renown of this nation and will illumine the pages of history; and

WHEREAS, Services so marked and distinguished have been by all nations and in all ages accorded a special recognition by natural authorities; therefore be it

Resolved, By the house of representatives the senate concurring herein in behalf of the people of the state of Illinois, that our senator in congress be instructed to and our representatives be requested to use all honorable means and secure the passage of a suitable law for the relief of U. S. Grant, with the rank of general, and we commend the action of our senators and representatives who have favored the passage of such a law.

Resolved, The secretary of the state be and is hereby instructed to forward copies of these resolutions to our senators and representatives in congress.

Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, February 3.

Silver bars, 111 1/4. Money easy, 4@6. Governments steady. Stocks closed firm. Following are the quotations:—
Western Union, 115 1/4 C. P. bonds, 113 1/2
Quicksilver, 14 1/2 S. R. bonds, 108 1/2
Pacific Mail, 51 1/2 D. & R. G. old
Mariposa, 51 1/2 D. & R. G. new
Wells, Fargo, 113 1/2 D. & R. G. consols, 111 1/2
N. Y. Central, 147 1/2 D. & R. G. stock, 90 1/2
Erie, 43 1/2 Coal & Iron Co.
Panama, 22 1/2 bonds, 97
Union Pacific, 116 Coal & Iron Co.
U. P. bonds, 112 1/2 stock, 39
Central Pacific, 87 1/2

Cold Weather.

NEW YORK, February 3.—It is colder here than the oldest inhabitant remembers, though bright and sunny. The streets are slippery and blacked from falling horses numerous. There are many cases of frost bite. The ferries are almost blocked. Toronto reports the coldest January in 40 years, and February began 15 below.

Burst Her Boiler.

BALTIMORE, February 3.—After midnight the boiler of the pleasure yacht Carrie exploded at the wharf with terrible effect, hurling the debris, breaking windows and demolishing the yacht. Four men were aboard, Edward Poplar, Henry Poplar, Joseph W. Brown and Stewart, were instantly killed. The bodies were found horribly mutilated and at some distance from the vessel this morning.

Bennett's Jeannette.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—The secretary of the navy to day received advices from New Bedford, Mass., containing assurances that in the event of a decision in favor of purchasing a steam whaler to be dispatched by the United States government in search of the Arctic exploring steamer, Jeannette, that a suitable whaler, now at San Francisco, could be purchased. The price demanded could not be ascertained, it being deemed impolitic to make the figures public until the estimates and propositions, which are being prepared at the navy department for transmission to congress, are completed.

Fire in a Lodging House.

CHICAGO, February 3.—This morning early Independence Hall, a lodging house and a narrow theatre, was burned. The lodgers had a narrow escape by means of ladders, rope, knotted bedding and the adjoining roofs. The firemen rendered valuable service and saved many lives. The loss on the building and contents is probably \$35,000; insurance \$25,000.

California Floods.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 3.—Marysville reports the levees so saturated that they can bear but little more, and the river is still rising. The levees are giving way on the main land at the lower portion of Sacramento river, and those around the islands can withstand but little more strain.

Nothing later from Sacramento, but private advices report great uneasiness there.

A Lion Hunter.

NEW YORK, February 3.—The Sun says Captain J. Mullett, the famous sea lion catcher, arrived here yesterday from San Francisco. He did not bring his usual assortment of lions, having a live elephant on his hands, which he brought from San Francisco in a box car, packed in stable compost, which kept him warm on a journey through the lands of the blizzard. Mullett will start for San Francisco in a few days to capture a lot of sea lions, for which he has customers.

Small Pox in New York.

NEW YORK, February 2.—The small pox increases alarmingly and the board of health are looking toward checking it and treating infectious cases. The present facilities are unsuitable.

FOREIGN.

The Long Session in the Commons.

LONDON, February 2.—In the house of commons, the home rule member for Roscommon, Commings, took his seat at 3:45 a. m., having spoken nearly two hours. He was interrupted several times by points of order, but the deputy speaker, Playfair, stated that although Commings was greatly trying the patience of the house, he was in order. The house was still in session at 6 a. m.

At nine Gladstone entered and was loudly cheered. The speaker resumed his seat and prohibited further debate. Excitement followed. A division was taken and the government obtained leave to bring in a bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland—164 to 19. The home rule members left the house in a body and the bill was read for the first time, the second reading being fixed for noon.

The house then adjourned, having sat continuously for forty-eight hours. Just before the speaker interposed, Bigger concluded a speech expressing a wish for the success of feminism. It was understood an appeal to the chair to stop the obstruction was agreed on by the liberals and conservatives.

The speaker said, in stopping the obstruction, that for forty-one hours the house having been occupied by repeated motions for adjournment, supported by small minorities, in opposition to the general sense of the house, a crisis had arisen which demanded the prompt interposition of the chair and house. The adoption of measures recommended as urgent in Her Majesty's speech a month ago were being arrested by a considerable minority, and it was necessary to vindicate the credit and authority of the house.

"I am satisfied," said the speaker, "that I shall carry out its will and may rely upon its support if I decline to call upon any more members to speak, and immediately proceed to put several questions to a vote. It will be necessary for the house to assume a more efficient control over its debate or entrust greater authority to the chair."

The speaker was repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered. The vote of 164 to 19 was that rejecting the amendment to adjourn the debate. The motion being put that leave be given to bring in the protection bill, the home rulers for two minutes shouted "privilege, privilege," and then as the speaker remained standing, left the house in a body, bowing to the speaker. The other members cheered their departure.

Leave to bring in the bill was then given unanimously. Gladstone announced that he would move on Thursday, if on notice being given that the business of the house is urgent, and if on call by the speaker, forty members shall support the demand for urgency, the speaker shall forthwith put the question without debate, amendment or adjournment, and if the question of urgency be decided in the affirmative by three to one, then the powers of the house for the regulation of its business shall be vested in and remain with the speaker until he shall declare the state of public business no longer urgent.

Equal to the American Senate.

LONDON, February 3.—The house of commons was crowded to-night at 6 o'clock. Vernon Harcourt, home secretary, replying to Parnell said: Davitt was arrested because his action was considered incompatible with his ticket of leave.

Parnell asked what condition Davitt had violated.

There was no answer to the question. The Irish members shouted "Shame!" and other members cheered tremendously. The scene surpassed description.

The speaker called upon Gladstone to move his resolution.

John Dillon rose but the speaker refused to hear him. After repeated warnings the speaker named Dillon and Gladstone moved his suspension amid enthusiastic cheers and cries of "Order!" the Irish members shouting "Shame." The motion for suspension was adopted, 395 to 33.

Dillon refused to withdraw and was forcibly removed by the sergeant-at-arms by order of the speaker amidst cries of "Shame!" by the Irish members.

A protest was made against Dillon's forcible removal as an act of violence and illegality. The speaker pointed out the fact that Dillon had defied the chair.

Gladstone rose to address the house. O'Donoghue, a member for Tralee, moved an adjournment. The speaker ruled that Gladstone was in possession of the floor.

Parnell moved that Gladstone be no longer heard.

The speaker declared Parnell was defying the chair; upon his persisting the speaker declared he was wilfully obstructing the proceedings and "named" him. Parnell's suspension was moved, but upon the speaker making an order that the house be cleared for a division, the home ruler refused to leave the house.

The vote on the motion to suspend Parnell resulted in his suspension—405 to 7, the home rulers not voting. Parnell declining to withdraw he was forcibly removed by the sergeant at arms, and five other officers, the home rulers waving their hats as he passed out.

Finnigan, a nationalist, then persisted in speaking and was "named," he was also suspended—405 to 6, the home rulers again refused to vote. The speaker had their names numbered 27 taken down and a motion to suspend them was carried 410 to 6. They indignantly declined to leave the house only yielding to superior force. They were removed singly by the sergeant at arms.

The force used was that the sergeant-at-arms took the arm of each suspended member.

The conduct of the home rulers is in accordance with their resolution taken at a meeting this evening to adopt the course recommended by A. M. Sullivan, that the Irish members should remain in their seats instead of going into the lobby on divisions.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Francis A. Durivage, the author and poet, died in New York yesterday, aged 67.

A London dispatch says that Thomas Carlyle is hopelessly prostrated.

A dispatch from Albany, New York, says the telegraph bill has been referred to the committee on miscellaneous corporations which is probably its death blow.

From Harrisburg, Pa., the information comes that on the 16th ballot for senator there was no change.

A Dublin dispatch says: Michael Davitt was arrested to-day under his ticket of leave.

Real Estate Transfers.

Reported by M. L. DeCoursey, real estate agent.

Colorado Springs Co to Mary M Cole, lots 2 and 3, blk 303, add No 2.	200 00
Emma Owen to J Thompson Owen, lot 29, blk 71 (nominal).	10 00
A L Lawton to Jno McCabe, No 50 ft, lot 6, Foot's sub, blk 258, add No 1.	200 00
Arthur Peck to Emma L Wilson, lots 7 and 8, Kimball's sub, blk 229, add No 1.	1,000 00
C H White to J W Harding, pt lots 17, 18 and 19, blk 83.	3,000 00
A E V Stretell to Helen S Ballou, lots 2 and 3, blk 74.	3,500 00
Jonathan Ogden to Mrs Alice Louiss Murphv, pt lots 1 and 2, blk 106, add No 1.	750 00
Emily De La Vergne to Mary S Rice, Sixty foot out of s w cor blk 243, add No 1.	6,000 00
Ellen Simpson to Frances B Simpson, and 1/2 lots 10 and 11, blk 111.	250 00

The four Arapahoe members don't seem to represent anything. The press, the merchants and the people are opposed to them.

Mr. Coulter is now making more trouble than the Utes. Why should there not be a bill for the suppression of legislative wind bags and obstructions of the public business.

The Denver Times well characterizes the railroad bill to be voted on to-night: "A bill for an act to stop the Rio Grande extensions, and to prevent the development of western and southwestern Colorado."

The legislature appointed a committee yesterday to investigate El Paso county's assessment. We are glad to hear it and express our thanks. Nothing can so show the difference between the methods of Arapahoe and El Paso as a thorough comparison.

There are two republican parties in this state. One has democratic and the other republican principals. The former, led by Pitkin, Tabor and Belford, ought to repeat, as Juliet did to Romeo, that there is nothing in a name, and come over to the democracy. Leadville Democrat.

This is the legitimate result of Belford's attack of the republican party on the floor of the house.

The bill to increase the military poll tax to one dollar and to enforce its collection, is a good one and ought to pass. It is a cheap but effective method of properly maintaining militia companies whose organization should be aided and encouraged.—[Denver Times.]

Yes, but there should be some means of enforcing its collection. Last year Arapahoe returned only 1,700 polls, though the vote was about 800, and most of the state fund is expended in Arapahoe. It was reduced from over 3,000 polls in 1879 to 1,700 polls in 1880.

Among the bills before the legislature which should be defeated is one on printing. It attempts to fix prices which are high, but is not definite regarding quality. For example, it says \$600 shall be paid for 1,000 printed sheets of 12 pound letter paper. The looseness of this will be seen when we remember the difference in quality in the paper used. It ranges in value between 15 cents and 40 cents a pound. Other provisions are as absurd and loose. The practical effect of the bill is to fix high prices where there may be an opportunity to use poor paper where good is expected, and also to prevent all competition. It should be defeated.

In speaking of the location of the proposed industrial school the Denver Republican says: "The school for this state should be within reasonably direct communication with Leadville, Denver, Georgetown, Central, Boulder, Pueblo, Silver Cliff, Canon City, Colorado Springs and Greeley; at the same time it should be beyond the reach of the demoralizing influences of those places." There is a fine touch of humor in speaking of the demoralizing influences of Colorado Springs.

A committee has been appointed to investigate the assessment of El Paso county. We have already returned thanks for this, but no committee has been appointed to investigate the penitentiary, and for this we are sorry. No such charges have been made against El Paso county as have been made against the management of the state's prison. No legislative visiting committee has made an unfavorable report and asked an investigation into our affairs as they have in the case of the Canon prison, but then El Paso courts investigation and has no feeling in the matter, other than a mild wonder at the peculiar methods of legislative bodies. In this connection the following comments, from the Denver Tribune, will be appreciated: "The resolution to investigate the penitentiary was 'virtually disposed of in the house yesterday. This was very unwise. There is a general demand for the investigation and no obstruction should have been thrown in its way. Accusations have been made against the management and they have come in a shape which demands an examination. Any obstacles thrown in the way can only serve to deepen the suspicion already in existence. The resolution should have been adopted at once. It ought to come up in another shape and be acted upon favorably. Neither the republican party nor the penitentiary officials can afford to let the matter rest where it does."

The railroad bill comes up for consideration to-night and will probably be defeated by a decided vote. The cause of this is the change in public sentiment. At the present time there is not a single petition or a single interest, demanding the passage of the bill. The supporters of it have no constituency. Arapahoe county's four senators may vote for the bill, but they do so against the judgment and wishes of Denver's merchants. The same is true of all other senators with one or two exceptions in the northern part of the state where all necessary railroads have been constructed. The members from the south and southwestern part of the state are fighting against the bill with great energy because they realize that the Denver & Rio Grande extensions may be stopped by the passage of the bill. To sum up the whole situation, the advocates of the bill have no good reasons to urge for its passage and are weak, while the opponents of the bill are strong with unanswerable logic and facts. There can be but one result.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

In another column we print the remarks of Senator Parrish and Senator Rhodes on the Railroad Commission Bill. Neither of these gentlemen show any hesitancy about putting themselves upon record on the question and both of them give many and cogent reasons why they should not hesitate in the matter.

Senator Parrish in a short but emphatic speech showed that there was no popular cry for railroad legislation and that whatever of complaint there was arose from certain abuses of the Union Pacific. He explained, however, that the bill under discussion was not the one to correct those abuses but on the other hand bill number two furnished the remedy. Two years ago a bill of like character to the present bill had been voted down as ill advised, the senator said, and we would suggest that if it was ill-advised then much more so is it now. Then the vast work of extending railroads had not begun and the bill would not have struck so severe a blow at the investment of capital in the interests of Colorado. The work of extension has begun and has made great progress, but when compared with the great demands of the state only a beginning has been made, how foolish then to embarrass enterprise and cripple capital with legislation that the people do not demand. The remarks by Senator Parrish are straightforward and to the point. When he says that the people of the Gunnison, of Hinsdale, of Silverton and of all the outer points do not demand this legislation, he says something that all must admit to be true, and the same can be said of all his statements.

The remarks of Senator Rhodes were similarly true to fact and logic. He emphasized the fact that there was no clamor among the people for railroad legislation, he pointed to the fact that the press of the state was unanimously silent on the subject, with the exception of one Denver daily which did not appear to be very earnest in the matter. The senator made a point that will at once be granted when he said that the agriculturists are opposed to the bill because it will lower the price of their products by bringing them in competition with the east.

Senator Parrish showed that the miners do not want the bill. Senator Rhodes showed that the farmers do not want the bill. It ought to be pretty evident then that the people generally do not want the bill.

The Denver News reads the representatives of Arapahoe county a rather severe lecture upon their forensic ability and incidentally compliments El Paso county in the course of its remarks. The News says: "Larimer county is entitled to congratulate itself upon the admirable speech made in the senate yesterday by an ardent 'vexed question' of railroad super-vision by the state. It was, as all listeners admit, the speech of the session, in matter, manner and effect. Now, this is saying a good deal for Senator Rhodes, the orator of the occasion, because his colleagues in the higher house are many of them experienced attorneys, well trained in the art of speech, and some of them, to our certain knowledge have given the topic in hand more time, but not more study, than has the gentleman from the north, who came to the capital without a railroad bill in his pocket, determined simply to 'examine the matter for himself and to vote and speak according to the very best light within reach. Contrasted with 'Larimer, Pueblo, El Paso, Jefferson, Weld and Las Animas, Arapahoe cut a poor figure indeed upon the broadest comparison of the time, which its delegation treats, not as though the center of the 'commonwealth's business and culture was behind them, but as if they hailed from a region of poor lands fenced in by a mortgage and positively soured by want of success."

A RARE COLORADO SPECIMEN.

Our dispatches Sunday spoke of the introduction into the house of a bill "for the destruction of Indians and skunks" by Mr. Coulter, of Clear Creek. Mr. Coulter has been seeking notoriety all through the session. We think that his most ardent enemy will admit that he has obtained it through this bill. It was referred to a special committee, of which Mr. Coulter was made chairman and he has reported it back to the house for passage. It is unnecessary to say that the bill does not reflect the sentiment of Colorado because they are rather mainly, brave or just. The good humored legislature has allowed itself to be imposed upon to help Mr. Coulter get off a joke. That such a bill should be introduced or considered is a disgrace to the state. It affords the best sort of a text for sentimentalists east. The full text we publish below to show what a supreme ass a man can make of himself and with an apology for its vulgarity:

WHEREAS, Section 4, session laws of Colorado for 1879, provides that from a special fund created for that purpose, it is a duty of the treasurers of various counties in the state aforesaid, to pay a bounty for the scalps of coyotes and wolves; and

WHEREAS, The benefit resulting to the state through the enactment of the law, is incalculable; and

Whereas, The justice so meted out, to all offenders of the aforesaid family has been, and is indiscriminate; and

Whereas, It having become known to the body politic of the state of Colorado, that hydrophobia is its dreaded and chronic form is prevalent in portions of the centennial state; and

Whereas, The cause and origin of this incurable malady shows no disposition to relent, and cease its persecutions; and

Whereas, These several members of the genus sonio, better known as a skunk; and

Whereas, The deprivations of this animal, the aforesaid skunk, is inimical to the development of the best interests of the centennial state; and

Whereas, In the ascending scale, the third and most destructive animal belonging to the genus homo, the hitherto invincible Uto, roams at will; and

Whereas, In his wanderings, he deliberately kills, burns, murders and destroys the males and ravishes the females; and

Whereas, The government of the United States has been powerless to protect the barnacles, the mossback, or the tenderfoot; and

Whereas, The aforesaid Uto, Utes, have made several unjust discriminations in their predatory incursions, and murders; and

Whereas, The secretary of the interior, Carl Schurz, is a monument of the friendly consideration of the red man; and

Whereas, The Quaker policy of the government, as it affects the Indian question, not a single Quaker or Indian commissioner having been killed; and

Whereas, The people of Colorado, through long and continued suffering, have bowed their heads in submission to the higher power, the Indian ring; and

Whereas, Recognizing in the death of Meeker and Jackson, an implacable fate; and

Whereas, It having come to our knowledge, that the agent at Los Pinos, has been instructed to escort four lousy murderers to Washington; and

Whereas, As a matter of self-defence and mutual protection, that our families may grow up in peace, and that prosperity may follow in the wake of the pioneers, until every nook in the far west is settled by happy and thriving communities, and that every representative of the Ute family and the red man at large, may become good Indians,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

SECTION 1. That any person who shall produce the scalp of any Indian or skunk, found in this state, shall receive a reward or premium of twenty-five (25) dollars for each and every Indian or skunk scalp so produced, to be paid out of the state treasury, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That any person claiming such reward or premium, shall produce the scalp or scalps, with the ears entire, before any officer qualified to administer an oath, in the county in which such Indian or skunk was found, and take and subscribe the following oath, to wit:

I, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that the scalp or scalps, here produced by me this day, are of an Indian or skunk, (or of Indians or skunks, giving the number,) found within the county of _____, state of Colorado, within six months last past. To which oath, the officer administering the same shall append the usual jurat, subscribed by himself as such officer, for which he shall receive from affiant the sum of twenty-five cents.

SECTION 3. That said premium shall be paid by the treasurer of the county in which such Indian or skunk (or Indians or skunks) were found, upon presentation to him by such claimant, or some one for him, of such scalp or scalps, with the ears entire, together with the affidavit aforesaid; and the amount so paid out by said county treasurer shall be credited to said county treasurer by the state treasurer, upon the sworn statement of said county treasurer as to the number of Indian or skunk scalps paid for in his county, when accompanied by the affidavits provided for by the provisions of this act.

SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of the county treasurer, in order to prevent fraud, to immediately burn, or otherwise effectually destroy, all scalps presented and paid for him as provided, in the preceding section.

Two Good Reasons.

From the Denver Republican.

The Times asks us, if the \$750,000 of indebtedness has not brought us all of our present prosperity, to demonstrate what has. We answer: The development of our mines and their production of the precious metals, and the building of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, with the extension of its branches into all the many camps accessible to its lines. This railroad never asked or received a cent of aid from Arapahoe county, and we are of the opinion that our present boom and era of prosperity are due as much, if not more, to these two influences than all other influences combined.

Fresh Fish.

Denver Tribune.

The three fish bills which were passed in the senate come up in the house to-day. It is important that they be passed without delay. They relate to an interest which, under favorable legislation, is destined to be one of the most important in the state. The necessity for a state hatching house and for laws which will help the fish commissioner in doing all that can be done for the propagation of fish, are of paramount importance. It is not even enough to say this. They are absolutely necessary for the introduction of a cheap article of food which stands high in the cuisine of the world. Mr. Sixty has been working hard for twenty years to establish a proper system of cultivating fish, and his plans are now fully matured. They are based on the experience of other states which have appropriated much larger sums than the one asked for in Colorado, and the experience which has been gained in other sections will be utilized here. The cultivation of fish is as easy—and easier in this state—than the cultivation of potatoes or cabbage. The benefits to accrue will be ten-fold the amount expended. The bills ought to go through at once.

The bill providing for the settlement of overcharges by railroads passed the house yesterday and only awaits the signature of the governor to become a law. It is a just bill and will correct some abuses.

Discussing the Railroad Bill

There was an extended debate in the state senate last Monday over senate bill No. 1—the railroad commission bill. The debate was published quite fully in the Denver Republican of yesterday. We quote the following concerning the remarks of Senator Parrish:

Mr. Parrish said that the great cry for railroad legislation grew out of certain abuses of the Union Pacific, but the bill to correct those abuses, so far as lay in the power of the senate, was senate bill No. 2. That bill had been carefully considered, and after being amended, was passed with but one dissenting voice. Two years ago the senate had considered a bill similar to the one at present before the senate, and that bill was voted down as ill advised. He ventured to say that no person who is cognizant of the views of the people of the mining districts of Colorado would say that this proposed legislation was desired by them. The people of Gunnison, of Hinsdale, of Silverton, of Silver Cliff, and of all the outer points, who have not railway communication, are begging for railways, in order that they may export their mineral products and import supplies at a less expense than they at present are compelled to pay. Within the past two years 400 miles of railroad have been built in this state. Six million dollars have been expended. Nearly every mountain pass is being graded and railed. Ten million dollars more, at the least, are necessary to complete this system of railroads for Colorado; and he desired to say that it would be foolish—worse than foolish—to pass such a measure as is here proposed, for it would deter capital from investing in railroad enterprise in the state. Railroads in Colorado are not looked upon as investments merely; but as means of speculation. Capital should, therefore, by every means be encouraged to make such investments. As to placing himself upon record, he was ready and willing to make a common-sense record for himself. Colorado was not in condition to day to place a check upon the investment of eastern capital in railroad improvements.

After some further debate Senator Rhodes addressed the senate. Following is the Republican's report of his remarks:

Mr. Rhodes desired to say that he had not the slightest hesitancy in placing himself upon record on this question. He thought from the manner in which this bill had been amended and sections adopted and rejected, and re-adopted that the senate was not very sincere in its desire for railroad legislation or its acted without careful consideration. As to the demand on the part of the public for this legislation, he did not agree with the assertions of gentlemen. There had been no petitions, no mass meetings, not even a poster asking for railroad legislation. Only one newspaper of all the four dailies published in Denver was in favor of railroad legislation, and that paper was not very earnest in the matter. Not one country paper from the various county seats in the state which had come to his notice had shown any anxiety on the subject. He denied that the people were clamoring for railroad legislation. As to the effect of this law proposed, there was but one railroad in the state to which it could be made applicable. Of all the roads in the state, the Denver & Rio Grande was the only one owned and operated by a corporation whose offices are located in the state. If this bill should pass, the effect of it might be to drive that corporation out of the state, and constrain them to remove their headquarters into New Mexico. He desired to say, although he admitted it was a bad freak for a democrat, that in his opinion the only solution to the railroad problem is to come in congressional legislation. The great trunk lines that are operated through various states can not be controlled by the legislature of a single state. The Union Pacific system of roads, as well as the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system of roads, is illustrative of this fact. The legislation proposed by this bill could not affect them, and as the Denver & Rio Grande company is the only one that can be affected by this legislation, and as the effect of it might be to drive that company out of the state, he desired to call the attention of the senate to a few facts and figures, which, he said, had been furnished him by the officials of that company. The Denver & Rio Grande company had paid taxes in this state to the amount of \$226,276, in 1880, \$61,114.76. The approximate estimate of the amount expended in the state of Colorado last year was \$459,714. The present monthly pay-roll on the Leadville branch is \$300,000. They have under contract to be constructed 400 miles of road at an estimated cost of \$10,000,000. Every dollar of that money has to come from the east. The legislation proposed by senate bill No. 1 would prevent the investment of money for railroad purposes. There were other railroad projects in the state, some of them now being pushed to completion, all of which depended upon eastern capital for success. Furthermore, the agricultural districts were interested in defeating this proposed railroad legislation. The cereals raised in this state were not sufficient to supply the demands of home consumption, and any legislation that would cheapen transportation of grain from the east, would be an injury to the agricultural communities. For that reason, senators should oppose bill No. 1.

The associate editress of the Buena Vista Times writes to that paper that the woman suffrage question ranks pre-eminently among the state, flat and unprofitable issues of the day, and that when these women's rights women are just and then agreeable, the practical mind may be led to take some interest in their opinions. "Men do not gather grapes of thorns nor figs of thistles."

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the post office at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending Wednesday, February 2, 1881:

Burns, Jas. Lynch, Martin
Clark, C. G. Martin, Juan B
Casper, Miss Cora Murray, Jas Geo
Frat, Geo Newcomer, Chas
Frat, Edgar L. Rodney, Rachel

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for 'advertisers letters' and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office.
E. I. PRICE, P. M.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Sweet, famed as a bone setter throughout Connecticut, has been stricken with paralysis.

During General Garfield's presidential term Mrs. Garfield's brothers will take charge of the Mentor farm.

Mr. Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, owns more than four hundred farms in New York, Illinois and Michigan.

Miss Lizzie Sargent, daughter of ex-Senator Sargent of California, has been admitted as a member of the medical profession in San Francisco.

Representative Fernando Wood and his family intend to go the Arkansas Hot Springs, where Mr. Wood hopes to recover his health.

Mr. James T. Pratt, formerly a prominent democratic leader and a candidate for governor in Connecticut, is dangerously ill at his home in Wethersfield, Conn.

It is reported that thieves recently entered the rooms of Minister Henry W. Hildard in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, gave him chloroform, and robbed him of more than \$5,000 in money, his watch, jewelry, clothing, etc.

President McCosh of Princeton College in a recent lecture in Boston said that the three men on this continent best qualified to speak on scientific questions are Professor Dana of Yale, Professor Dawson of Montreal, and Professor Guyot of Princeton.

Miss Isabella Bird, the Japanese traveler, is described as "a tiny, frail-looking, creature, with great, startling eyes. One wonders at the spirit and courage she had to explore strange regions without any lady companion. She is to be married in March to a Dr. Bishop, a physician of Edinburgh."

Senator Jones, of Nevada, occupies General Butler's house on Capitol hill, which is almost under the shadow of the capitol. He pays a royal rent and lives a prince. His house being so near the capitol, it is a favorite place for the senators to drop in and get a "little suthin'" when the feeling comes on.

The bridegroom-elect of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts rarely quits her side, it is said. Whether in town or country he travels with her party, and his devotion is described as beautiful to contemplate. The bride's friends and her partners in the bank persist in throwing every sort of obstacle in the way of the match.

James C. Cochrane, a prominent lawyer of Rochester, died in that city last Monday. Some twenty years ago Mr. Cochrane for a while abandoned the practice of law and succeeded as an inventor, designing one of the first base burning coal stoves ever made and placed in market. Afterward he also invented a steam boiler. After devoting a few years to the patent right business and succeeding in it he resumed his law practice.

Governor Long, of Massachusetts, has almost as many engagements as General Grant. The Boston Journal says: "The governor had a busy day on Wednesday. He was occupied all the forenoon with state house duties, spoke at Medford in the afternoon, in the evening he orated at East Boston, and wound up later by some timely words to the Yale alumni at the Revere. He probably finished the day by translating a few passages from Homer."

Secretary Evarts has made several facsimiles of the little desk upon which Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, presented to the nation by Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, of Boston, and now deposited in the state department building. They are of mahogany, and are to be presented to Senator Dawes, Representative Crapo, of Massachusetts, and Senator Johnston and Representative Tucker, of Virginia, as mementoes of the part they took in the presentation of the original desk.

United States Marshal Frederick Douglass lives in a handsome house standing on top of a hill, and commanding a fine view of Washington and the adjacent country through which winds a branch of the Potomac river. Trees adorn the slopes of the hill on all sides of the house. It was built for his own home by the former owner of a large tract of land, who sold house lots only on condition that no plot should ever be sold to a negro or an Irishman. Having become poor he now lives in humble quarters, and Mr. Douglass has become the owner of the house with fifteen acres of land around it.

Congressman Townsend, of Cleveland, says: "When the army reunion was held at Canton, Ohio, after he had been elected president, I went there with President Hayes, and Garfield joined us. After we had left Akron and were running down the bank of the Ohio canal I saw Garfield sitting in rear of the car, looking out of the window in a thoughtful way at the ditch of the canal, which was right under cars. Said I, 'general, are you in a brown study?' 'I was just looking down at that canal,' he replied, 'and thinking of the last time I saw it. I have not been along its banks for thirty-three years, and just that time ago I was driving a canal boat right here.'"

Mr. Moody spoke, in one of his San Francisco exhortations, of the fate of those persons who, though otherwise good, were not regenerated by divine grace. He referred feelingly to his grandmother who had died unconverted, saying: "Although she was good and kind and dearly beloved by me, I fear she has met with the reward of all who die not owning Christ. I know she is in hell." At that moment a young man near the front arose and walked down the aisle toward the door. "There is a gentleman," said the revivalist, "who is tired of listening about Christ. He is going straight to hell." The object of this public rebuke turned and said in a quiet, clear voice: "Well, is there any message I can take to your grandmother, Mr. Moody?"

The Hon. A. H. Stephens received a telegram the other day, while he was at the capitol, announcing that his old servant, Harry Stephens, was dead. Harry has been the major-domo of 'Liberty Hall,' Mr. Stephens' residence, for thirty years. Mr. Stephens bought him in 1851 and placed him in charge of all his affairs at his home. Harry was Mr. Stephens' body-servant during all that time, until about five years ago, when his present body-servant, Aleck Kent, was secured in that capacity. Harry was well known by all habits of Washington before and since the war who knew Mr. Stephens. The death of Harry has caused great grief to Mr. Stephens, and he deprecates his death very much. The deceased was worth about \$20,000 in his own right.

The Jews in Germany.

From the Contemporary Review.

In France the Jews have not only been admitted to equal citizen rights, they have enjoyed an absolute social equality; and the reason of this has been found in the fact that in proportion as a country has fallen away from its former faith so much the more readily it has adopted and fused all foreign elements into its own social system. But if ever a country were free of religious prejudices, had stripped off all lingering remnants of her ancient faiths, had proclaimed frankly a philosophic indifference to, and appreciation of, all creeds alike that country is Germany. Of Protestantism it is vain to talk. Pericles and Alcibiades were not more completely and frankly Pagan nor less trammelled by prejudice than the Prussian statesman and warrior of to-day. There are believing Christians in Germany, but who holds them to be of any account? The Protestant "church" is a dismal spectacle of dwindling indifference; the Catholic church has fallen a prey to the Protestant inquisition of Falkenow, and religionists of all denominations are treated by "the general" either as hypocrites and time-servers or as illiterate imbeciles whose "vain babblings" are of no account. It is not the religion of the Jews that "stinks" in German nostrils. No "cultured" German cares what the particular "doxy" of his neighbor is. His fear and hatred of the Jew grow out of material grounds, and is a life question, of far more vital importance to him than the relative value of the Testament or the Talmud. To an Englishman German liberalism is a hybrid creature, lame of three legs and blind in one eye, and thus it is necessary to explain it—if indeed, explanation in its rational sense be possible—the position of the German liberals in this matter of philo-Semitism. The Jew, having equal burgher rights with his Teutonic brother, no prejudice of race or faith should bar his path. Berlin has fewer Christian churches than any city of like size in Christendom. Yet one of these churches was lately given to the Jews for a synagogue. The mayor of Berlin is a Jew. The late president of the German parliament, Simpson, was a Jew. Two-thirds of the lawyers of higher or lower status in Berlin are Jews. Lasker, as is well known, is a Jew. The whole of the so-called "liberal" press is in the hands of the Jews. Naturally the bankers, financiers, and leading shopkeepers of the capital are Jews. The country which has just erected a statue to Spinoza, which was the birthplace of the Mendelssohns, (Moses Mendelssohn, the philosopher, and Felix the composer), of Heine and Börne, of Meyerbeer and Offenbach and Auerbach, of the gifted Rahel von Ense, Prof. Ewald and a score of other illustrious Hebrews, could not afford to treat its adopted children on other than the broadest principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity. Last autumn European nations to grant equal rights to the Hebrew race, Germany, the country of culture, the home of philosophy, the fosterer of rational ideas, the furtherer of enlightenment, the pioneer of education, must leave all petty prejudice in the background, and hold the even-handed scales of justice between the children, bone of her bone and flesh of her flesh, and those step children of alien race who claim an equal right to her maternal care.

Carl Hassa.

The Contemporary Review.

Few have adopted a more original remedy for unrequited love than Carl Hassa, of Mecklenburg. He had been from home for some time, and, on his return, found his brother engaged to his lady love. She would have nothing more to do with Carl. "I will put an end to myself," said he at length to her, "if you treat me thus." She laughed, telling him, as she tripped off, that she did not believe he had the courage to put an end to himself. The method he adopted was at once terrible and grotesque. He prepared a slow match, tied himself firmly and securely to a young horse on the farm, and then put the lighted match securely into the horse's ear. The poor animal, maddened with pain, rushed violently and frantically about the farm, dragging the unfortunate Carl after him. It must have been a terrible spectacle. At length, frenzied with the torture of the lighted match, the horse dashed into the adjoining river, where the water was deep and the current rapid. Both horse and man were found drowned there. I suppose the weight of the unhappy man had prevented the horse saving himself by swimming. But so was. Both of them perished in the Warsaw.

The Matt France Hose company held a meeting last night for the purpose of ascertaining the amount secured by the company from their second anniversary ball. The total receipts footed up \$200 while the expenses were \$92 thus giving a clear balance in the treasury of \$108. This is a splendid showing and plainly indicates that the public believe in extending their patronage to the fire ladders.

Governor Pitkin yesterday received a letter Mrs. Sarah E. Hunt, of Darksville, Randolph county, Missouri, inquiring for the whereabouts of her son, Pearl Hunt, who was last heard from in Animas City, where he was engaged in prospecting. Any one who knows anything of the young man will confer a favor on a sorrowing mother by communicating the facts to her address. The papers of southern Colorado might aid in ferreting out the young man by giving publicity to this notice.

Manitou Letter List.

The following are the letters remaining in the postoffice at Manitou, Colo., February 1st, 1881:

Armstrong, Jas	Millington, Mrs F P
Bowden, Chas	Mascher, Chas
Crossley, J M	Morgan, Jas A
Combs, A L	Morgan, Nils
Cable, J B	Pervance, Evan 2
Eaton, J F	Pennett, L C
Gnash, S J	Rice, Jas P
Goodman, John	Ross, Columbus
Greene, Ellis	Rutter, R J
Head, Mrs Lizzie	Steinke, Jao C
Hall, Geo	Steinke, Jao C
Hendy, T L	Snair, Richard
Jaups, Frank	Ward, Martin
	White, Frank 2

To obtain any of the above please call for advertised letters, giving the date of this list,
A. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

There is a fire fiend abroad.

The legal rate of interest in Indiana has been reduced from eight to six per cent.

The republican members of the Maine legislature have gone so far as to select Frye as Blaine's successor.

Senator's Blaine's subsidy bill is before the senate. Next comes a lobby with a half million to lobby with.

The Herald views the railroad bill as virtually killed, and says that debate on it now is only for the purpose of defeating apportionment.

Colorado Springs wants legislation that shall make the same rates for this city as for Denver and Pueblo. This is about all our merchants ask for.

It is quite evident that some, at least, of the recent fires have been incendiary. If the real authors are discovered they should be punished to the full extent of the law.

The Times still neglects to correct its misstatement regarding the acres of land in El Paso county. It is neither manly nor fair to decline to correct a mistake.

The Leadville Herald is sometimes right and sometimes wrong. It is very free in imputing motives to other people. Its explanation of our opposition to Belford is wrong. We oppose him only for his wild opinions on finance and general unreliability.

In all the apportionment reports El Paso is credited with her present representation which shows that El Paso is one of the few old counties that increases its population to the same rate with the rest of the state. Lake county of course makes an immense gain at the expense of older counties.

When Mr. Dawes was elected to the senate six years ago, says the Boston Traveller, he had the support of General Butler who now is voted for in opposition to him. There was little love between the two gentlemen, and the general gave as one reason for his course at that time that he desired that the successful man should live in a part of the state distant from his own residence.

In San Francisco capitalists and rich miners cannot escape the taxation of their personal property, and present a good example for the Arapahoe assessor. Charles Crocker is assessed at \$19,187,000; James G. Fair for \$42,000,000; James C. Flood for \$42,000,000, and Leland Stanford for \$20,000,000. A tax of two per cent on any of these would produce a small fortune. Each is assessed for more than Arapahoe's entire assessment.

Hon. Stanley Matthews, who has just been nominated to the supreme bench was born in 1824, in Cincinnati, and is therefore now 56 years of age. He graduated at Kenyon college, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. He was elected to the Ohio state senate in 1853. He occupied various political positions until 1877, when he was elected to the U. S. senate. His record is clear and pure. His ability great and acknowledged.

Dr. John Richard Greene's style, as shown again and again in the "History of the English People," reminds one of Addison, whose essays he has just selected and edited for the "Golden Treasury" series, with a delightful introduction, in which he confesses an affection for Addison "from my own boyhood, when I read my Spectator beneath the shadows of the trees in Addison's Walk," as the impulse to his present task.

M. Zola, the French novelist, has written an essay on "Argent on literature (or the wages of literature)," and the Saturday Review publishes a rather caustic article upon M. Zola and his essay. It appears from the discussion that what deprived early authors of remuneration for their work was not lack of readers, but the state of the copyright, the knavery of booksellers, and the carelessness of the authors themselves; hence the humiliating necessity of resorting to patronage.

Philetus Sawyer, who is the recently elected United States senator from Wisconsin, is a man of great wealth, which he has amassed by his own exertions. He has served ten years in the house of representatives. He is the president of a bank, president and chief owner of one of the principal lines of railroads in northern Wisconsin, and is the originator of the scheme to connect the great lakes and the Mississippi river by the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, upon which the government has already expended millions of dollars.

Among the dangerous bills before the legislature which has passed to a third reading is one which gives the right to a local line to lease itself to a foreign corporation. When this is done the state loses all control over the leased line. The legislature is therefore virtually giving away any control it may have. These lines, when leased, are not run in the interest of the state, but of the through line. In this way Colorado would soon become a suburb of Kansas City. A wiser law would be one allowing a state railroad corporation to lease foreign lines and make them tributary to the state's commerce and prosperity. This bill, if it passes, cannot be recalled. A line, leased under it, passes out of the control of the state forever.

Wendell Phillips delivered an address

in Boston yesterday in reply to Chancellor Crosby's recent address in that city on the temperance question. In closing Mr. Phillips said:

"Dr. Crosby stated his panacea to be a 'regulated license. I will not delay you by criticising his or any other license plan. The statute books in forty states are filled with the abortions of thousands of license laws that were never executed, and most of them were never intended to be. We have as good a license law in this state as was ever devised, and yet it leaves such an amount of gross, defiant, unblushing grog selling as discourages 'Dr. Crosby and leads him to think nothing has been done at all. His own city, with license laws, is yet so ruled and plundered by rum that timid statesmen advise giving up republicanism and borrowing a leaf from Bismarck to help us. License has been tried in the most favorable circumstances, and with the best backing for centuries, ten or twelve at least. Yet Dr. Crosby stands confounded before the result. We have never been allowed to try prohibition except in one state, and in some small circuits. Wherever it has been tried it has succeeded. Friends who know claim this. Enemies who have been for a dozen years ruining teeth by biting files, confess it by their lack of argument and lack of facts, except when they invent them. With such a record may we not say that even if we have no claim to be considered Christians, we have a right to ask one fair trial of what has, at least, never been, like license, demonstrated a hundred times to be a failure."

The Denver News, in speaking of the new mining laws proposed by the present legislature, says: "Senate bill 25, in relation to relocating and amending placer claims, is creating a good deal of discussion among members of the house, and will meet with much opposition, especially from representatives of the new mining sections, who claim it works a hardship upon original locators and squatters upon government lands. A protest signed by some 3,000 citizens came in yesterday from Leadville, which argues strongly against the passage of the bill."

United States District Attorney Van Zile of Utah says regarding attempts to secure the conviction of polygamists: "Mothers and fathers will testify that they know nothing about the marriage of their daughters who are living with polygamists and rearing children; plural wives will swear they are only mistresses; and, in fact, almost any statement will be made to evade the law, and they will satisfy their consciences by their all-consoling belief that they did it all for 'Christ's sake.'"

The recent banishment of a Denver News reporter from the floor of the lower house of the state legislature and the subsequent reversal of that measure has suggested a good deal of comment. It is well that legislators should be jealous of their dignity, it is well that they should exact due respect because of the dignity of the position they occupy, but above all, it is imperative that they command this respect by grave and statesman-like conduct, rather than by resolutions.

The newly invented fuel, an account of an experiment with which appears in our telegraphic columns this morning, bids fair to work great results. If successful it will reduce the cost of fuel to almost a nominal sum. Col. Rose, of the Pennsylvania railroad, said yesterday that a locomotive can be run from New York to Philadelphia for four dollars. The cost to run an engine that distance is twenty-five dollars.

A democratic clerk in one of the houses of congress is quoted as saying recently: "There are men on the republican side abusing Hayes who ought to be on their knees thanking him that by his clean course he has saved them from investigation and let them go home from congress with a clean bill. If they had had the run of jobbery which they wanted, and which Hayes prevented, many of them would be under indictment to day."

Last Saturday was the last day for the introduction of bills in the legislature, and there was something of a rush. Twenty were introduced in the senate and about as many in the house. The total number introduced is 384—166 in the senate, and 218 in the house. Nine bills have been passed but have not yet been sent to the governor.

The political complexion of the next national senate is still an unknown quantity. It is at present a great doubtful "If." If Davis votes with the democrats and if Mahone votes with the republicans there will be a tie and Vice President Arthur will settle the matter.

There is no particular change in the situation over the Pennsylvania senatorship. Only 178 members of the legislature were present yesterday. The most of them had paired and gone home.

President Hayes nominated G. H. Foster, a strong anti-Conkling man, United States district attorney, vice Gen. Woodford. This may be considered as a reward of merit.

The Fairplay Flume has changed hands. Mr. John B. Bruner having sold out to E. M. Hawkins and E. S. Cleghorn.

VIOLATED DIGNITY.

The senate of the nation has had trouble with newspaper men. The Chinese treaty, over which the committee of foreign relations have been brooding with the assiduous care of a setting hen, on a very large nest of eggs, this treaty, the provisions of which were to be kept a profound secret, one bright morning is printed in full in the newspapers. The mischief had been done but the dignity of the senate must be maintained and there was a great rustling among the law makers. The employees of the government were questioned and denied all participation in making the disclosure, the newspaper men declined to make any revelations and it seems to be altogether probable that some member of the congressional committee must have been the guilty man. However, this has not been proved and the senate is still agitated over its invaded dignity. In speaking of this matter the Chicago Inter-Ocean says rather severely: "The 'dignity of the senate must not be violated,' said the honorable Benjamin 'Hill, of Georgia, to a correspondent, in explanation of his determination to punish the correspondents who published its 'secret proceedings,' and the committee 'on privileges and elections will see that the dignity of the senate is not violated.' 'If it offends the dignity of the senate to see its secret proceedings disclosed, what was the sensation when this same Senator Hill was climbing into the capitol by the back stairs, to avoid a poor, injured woman with a baby in her arms? What about the dignity of the senate when Mrs. Lockwood said, 'Senator Hill, you have debauched two young girls; sue me for slander so that I can get an opportunity to prove it in court?' Where is the dignity of the senate when a distinguished democratic statesman arises in his place, and with a rolling eye, and thick tongue, biccoughs 'Mister Sp-sp-sp—' 'Mister Chairman—Mis-mis-Mister President, I mean; I move (sic) to strike out (hic) the sus-sus-susecond line of the 'fuf-fuf-first word?'"

In yesterday's GAZETTE we took occasion to urge upon the legislature the passage of the bill providing for the state's proper representation at the world's fair in 1883. We are glad to observe that the papers of the state are taking a lively interest in the matter. The Leadville Democrat of yesterday has an editorial upon the subject full of good suggestions, from which we quote the following: "The proposition to appropriate fifty thousand dollars to be applied to the making of a suitable Colorado exhibit at the approaching world's fair, in 1883, is a good one, and should meet the hearty support of every progressive man in the state. The legislature should by all means make the appropriation, but only on the condition that the mine owners, mill men, farmers, railroads and business men generally of the state raise an equal amount, and the sum to be placed in the hands of a board of state commissioners, three in number, to be religiously applied to purposes contemplated, and in a way to insure a perfect and extensive exhibit of the state's productions on that occasion. Of course, the exhibit would consist very largely of minerals, and we are sanguine that the state could show up better in this way than any other mineral producing country on the face of the globe. Let each district present liberal specimens of every class of ores she produces with carefully prepared data to enable strangers to see at a glance and understand the fabulous richness of our wonderful mineral resources. Let the mills send their bullion products of both gold and silver, with the assays of the ores, they work, and a report of the mill runs for the several mines from which they receive ores. Let carefully prepared maps of all mining districts appear with the exhibit each will be able to make. There cannot be the particle of a doubt that such an exhibit would result in adding many millions to the producing capital of the state, and thus would the state and the owners of mining property receive a magnificent return for the outlay made. In addition to this, a full and exhaustive report of our stock interests should be prepared. Our boundless extent of grazing lands, together with their many advantages, should be intelligently presented, and specimens of the products of wool, dressed beef, and the like, made. Our farm products, while not the widest in range, would show up, perhaps, the very best wheat and its various products, which would be on exhibition."

The Colorado Transcript hits off the Arapahoe assessment fraud and the "your another" defence of it by the Denver Times as follows: "The Times fusillade on El Paso county taxes is a good thing to keep Arapahoe in the back ground, but it won't win as a scape-goat. The Times knows a good deal about El Paso asses, but if they have left El Paso, it is to come to Denver. In either case they escape taxation."

The Chinese Treaty drags slowly along in the committee and there does not appear to be much hope that its course will be accelerated.

Capt. Joseph Lawson, one of the heroes of the Milk river fight with the Utes, died of paralysis, at Fort Steele, yesterday.

The Pioneer-Press gives the following summary of the Pennsylvania senatorial market: "The Pennsylvania senatorial market yesterday was firm and steady. Oliver declined to 73; Grow was firm at 49, with an upward tendency; Wallace 66. Mr. Cameron is still reported to be long on Oliver."

California spends \$3,000,000 a year on her schools, and the value of her school property is \$7,000,000, yet there are only 150,000 attendants in the schools out of 1,500,000 of school age.

We congratulate the Leadville Chronicle upon having passed its second birthday.

Pilgrimages to Mentor are now quite as frequent in this country as pilgrimages to Mecca in the orient.

And still the Denver Times declines to correct its misstatement as to El Paso county's assessment.

Secretary Schurz seems to have gotten into some particularly hot water over the Ponca Indian business.

It is not at all certain that Sitting Bull has surrendered although such has been reported to be the fact.

California has experienced the severest storm during the last three days that has visited the state for twenty years.

State Apportionment.

From the Denver News.

Mr. Hudson's bill on legislative apportionments was introduced into the house yesterday. It has met with general favor among the members who are cognizant of its provisions, and it is presumed that the measure will pass with but very little alteration from its present provisions, which are as follows:

Counties.	Representatives.	Senators.
Arapahoe	8	5
Lake	5	3
Boulder	3	1
Clear Creek	2	1
Custer	2	1
El Paso	2	1
Gunnison	2	1
Las Animas	2	1
Pueblo	2	1
Park	1	1
Fremont	1	1
Gilpin	1	1
Glenn and Jefferson	1	1
Jefferson	1	1
Lafayette, G and R	1	1
Weld	1	1
Summit	1	1
Chaffee	1	1
Conjoes	1	1
Costilla	1	1
Huerfano	1	1
Elbert	1	1
Bent	1	1
Douglas	1	1
San Juan	1	1
La Plata	1	1
Ouray	1	1
Hinsdale	1	1
Rio Grande	1	1
Saguache	1	1
Total	49	26

Appropriation.

From the Denver Tribune.

The appropriation committee has an estimate drawn up which is about as follows, subject, of course, to change:

Board of health	8,000
Officers of indebtedness	69,000
Officers salaries	105,000
Incidental printing	4,000
Contingent	12,000
Executive and judicial rent	15,000
Contingent fund	13,000
Legislative fund	10,000
Copying, translating	25,000
Legislative expense fund	3,500
Rewards for fugitives	7,000
Insane paupers	2,000
Land commissioners	6,000
Supreme court library	3,000
Law reports	500
Historical society	300
Total	500

In addition to the above items the Insane Asylum wants \$150,000, the Penitentiary \$98,000, the Deaf Asylum \$20,000, the School of Mines \$12,000, the Agricultural College \$12,000, and the stock round-up \$5,000.

Alpine Agriculture.

From the Leadville Chronicle.

One of Colorado's newspapers, a weekly in some Alpine village but little lower than Leadville, where all the manure in the world would not raise a cabbage, indulges in a patent inside, and this patent inside has an agricultural column. Last week that paper was informed that we have as good grass here as in Sepiland, if it only rains enough. While in the eastern states three acres of land here one acre will furnish her with sufficient food."

An Equivalent.

From the Solid Muldoon.

We missed the Pueblo Chief last night, but the Congressional Record came in smiling, and we did not regret the loss very much.

Merely an Eccentricity.

From the Denver Times.

What has Senator Hill been doing to the Leadville Democrat? Usually fair towards our public men, it refers to him as "a fraud upon Colorado." This remark is certainly unworthy a leading mining newspaper, no matter what its politics. No man has done more to develop our mining resources and bring credit on Colorado.

Rather Severe.

From the Denver Republican.

Mr. Davis, of Illinois, will soon report to the senate a bill to retire a sick and superannuated justice of the supreme court, on full pay, regardless of his age. Now the corrupt and skillfully balancing senator will accept an appointment to the supreme court, and then retire under the provisions of this bill, he will earn the everlasting gratitude of the country.

Just Two Years Old.

Leadville Chronicle.

Just two years ago to-day, Jan. 29th, 1881, The Chronicle made its first appearance on the streets of Leadville. Leadville has changed very much since then, and so has the Chronicle. Both have grown and prospered beyond all original expectations. From a small sized bantling our paper has grown to be a power in the land, and in extent and importance equal to any publication west of the Mississippi river. The Chronicle has always been peculiarly a Leadville institution, and has partaken of all its vicissitudes and its prosperity. It will be content to continue doing so for the next twelve months, and trusts to greet its readers on the 29th of January, 1882, on a topmost wave of financial and social success, even higher than the one that both Leadville and its Chronicle are at present riding on toward the haven of prosperity.

True Enough.

From the Fort Collins Courier.

The state university asks for an appropriation of \$30,000. The legislature should not be niggardly in dealing with any of the state's public institutions, and if the university needs that sum to place it on a foundation commensurate with its importance, the amount should be appropriated without hesitation. There is no reason in the world why Colorado should not keep pace with her sister-states, in respect to her educational facilities.

Not So Very Much Oppressed.

Denver Republican.

The papers tell us that General Fitzhugh Lee is to deliver the oration at the unveiling of the Louisiana Confederate soldiers' statue of Stonewall Jackson, at New Orleans, on the 10th of May next. And yet the southern people complain that they are oppressed, and that the dominant party is intolerant. In what other country was the public unveiling of statues of traitors ever allowed? For whatever may be said of Stonewall Jackson, the hard, cold facts remain, that in law he was a traitor.

Something Must Have Happened.

Leadville Herald.

There are many singular things done in any ordinary legislature, but the most remarkable feat ever attempted was the effort to make a great man out of the material at hand at Denver. Chinaware is not made from fire clay.

Helped by his Enemies.

From the Denver Inter-Ocean.

The enemies of Mr. Hamill have apparently united to put him in the field whether he will or not, as a senatorial candidate. The Leadville Herald's ideas of political management, seem to be, to make absurd attacks on its opponents so unfounded in fact as to create a strong sympathy in favor of the party abused. Hamill's friends declare that he will not be a senatorial candidate, but if this thing goes on, he will find himself elevated by his enemies into the position of the strongest figure in the canvass.

Reminiscences of Dr. Chapin.

From the Star and Covenant.

Mr. O. Hutchinson furnishes the following valuable reminiscence of the early life of Dr. Chapin:

My first acquaintance with Mr. Chapin commenced some forty-four years ago, while I was the business partner of the firm of Grosh & Hutchinson, at that time publishers of the Evangelical Magazine and Gospel Advocate at Utica, New York. In connection with the publication office we had a small bookstore for the sale of Universal and other standard theological and scientific works. Among other strangers who were in the habit of coming in to look over our stock of books, I one day noticed a young man, apparently deeply interested in examining some of our prominent Universalist publications. Having an eye to business, I entered into conversation with the view of ascertaining his wants, when he informed me that he did not come in to purchase, but would like to look over some of the books, as they treated of subjects of interest to him. He then explained that his name was Chapin; that he was stopping at a hotel near by in company with his father, an artist, who had come to Utica for the purpose of painting the portraits of some of the leading men in the city; and that it would give him pleasure to spend some time in examining our books, especially such as related to theological points, in which he felt a deep interest. Having been reared under Calvinistic influences, he had found great difficulty in reconciling the Bible teachings under Calvinistic interpretations with the character of an impartially just and merciful God; and he was therefore driven to the conclusion that either the Bible itself was unreliable or that the popular interpretations of it were false.

Perceiving that he was not only an earnest searcher after truth, but the possessor of a brilliant intellect, I determined to afford him every facility in my power, and assured him that he was welcome to spend as much time in the store as he pleased, calling his special attention to such works as Smith on Divine Government, Ballou on the Atonement, Williamson on Christianity, and other works which seemed to meet his wants. Thenceforward he spent most of his time in the store, where he soon became acquainted with Mr. Grosh and his brothers, and Rev. Dolphus Skinner, and other clergymen and prominent laymen who were in the habit of frequenting the place.

Under these various influences it was not long before he became settled in the Universalist faith, becoming a regular attendant of the church, where his deep rich voice added much to the effect of the excellent church choir, of which he became a faithful member. He also became an active and prominent member of "Berean Institute," connected with the Universalist church of Utica, which was then a power in developing the talents of the young men who belonged to it, and some of whom have since become clergymen, lawyers and physicians of considerable note.

It was at one of these meetings that some of our Utica friends were taken by surprise at the discovery made of his wonderful oratorical power. The subject under discussion was human slavery. His whole heart and soul was in his theme, and the full power of his voice, which was

at that time charged with a wonderful magnetic influence, completely electrified his audience. After that speech, whatever the politicians might have thought of human slavery, with those who heard it, human slavery was at a decided discount. It may not be out of place, just here, to say that it was at one of these Berean Institute meetings that I had the pleasure of introducing him to the lady who has for more than forty years been the faithful and sympathetic partner of all his joys and sorrows, and who to-day has the greatest cause to mourn the loss which we all so deeply feel.

His father, a rigid Calvinist, was not pleased with the associations he was forming, and after a while procured him a position in the law office of Ward Hunt, now one of the most prominent judges in the United States court, at a yearly salary of \$300. But he soon found that the law, as a profession, was not congenial to his taste. I was of this fact, Mr. Grosh and myself thought there would never be a better opportunity of turning his attention into another channel. Our business would not justify much addition to our expense account, but we decided that we would offer him a salary of \$350 to take a position in our office as assistant editor. This offer was gladly accepted by him, and that was his first employment in a cause which, from that time to his death, he has never ceased to honor by a life of purity and devotion which no one dare call in question.

That talents so rare should be utilized for the widest sphere of usefulness some of his friends proposed that he should prepare himself for the ministry. Others expressed doubts of his success on account of the inextinguishable vein of humor that seemed to pervade his entire being, and which they feared would seriously interfere with his efforts to sustain the grave dignity of the average parson. In these doubts he appeared himself to share, and it was only after persistent persuasion of those who were confident of his success, and mature deliberation on his own part, that he finally decided that God had a work for him to do that he could in no other way do so well as in the ministry of the Universalist church.

Being a boarder in the family of Rev. A. B. Grosh, his brief preparations for the ministry were made under the supervision of that devoted man, and in a short time his first sermon was delivered in a barn in the town of Litchfield, a few miles from Utica. Our brother, D. D. T. Marshall, being present on that occasion, had the pleasure of hearing his first sermon, as well as the melancholy satisfaction of listening to his last, on Palm Sunday of this year. His last sermon, did I say? I will correct myself. That Palm sermon was not his last, for he will never stop preaching. His whole life is one grand, continuous sermon, whose reverberations will continue to roll on through the ages.

After preaching occasionally in Utica and vicinity he was ordained at Utica, and soon after, having been called as pastor of a society in Richmond, Va., through the influence of Rev. Dolphus Skinner, who had been spending the winter there for the benefit of his health, Dr. Chapin commenced his life as pastor, preacher and orator, the beneficial results of which can no more be estimated than can the sands on the seashore be counted; for the seed he has sown will not only bud and blossom and bear fruit, but will multiply in the form of other seeds which, in their turn, will continue to multiply and bear fruit, spreading far and wide and away into the distant future the precious aroma of a precious life.

Allusion has been made to the humorous side of his character, but those who knew him best had no difficulty in detecting in the most comical and witty of his pleasantries, an underlying of innocence and purity of heart which prevented entirely the slightest approach to vulgarity or indecency. Coming as they did from the depths of a pure heart, these bursts of witicism were invaluable in rendering the proper seasoning to the delicious fare he always had prepared for his auditors. Many had remarked the difference in his style of preaching from the average style of the Universalist clergy, particularly at the time of the commencement of his ministry. It was about that time that we had a private conversation together on that point, which I distinctly remembered. At that day was decidedly controversial, and in many cases had been rendered almost necessarily so by the violence of the opposition which it had to encounter. Sometimes, arguments had been used which, however sound and unanswerable they may have been, were so presented as to repel and strengthen former prejudices, rather than to convince those to whom they were addressed. He then and there adopted the motto that it was better to bind our opponents by the cords of love, than to demolish them with the battleaxe; that the spirit of Universalism was of far more importance than the letter, and all who have ever heard him preach can better testify to the faithfulness with which he has adhered to the charitable course which he then marked out for himself, and the result has been a wonderful softening down of asperities, and removal of prejudices against our faith. If further confirmation is needed, I have only to refer to the unprecedented array of the clergy, representing every shade of religious opinion, which was in attendance at his funeral.

A New Romeo and Juliet.

From the Contemporary Review.

The Italian papers of November last report that a tragedy was recently enacted in Rome somewhat similar to that of Romeo and Juliet, but in low life, in which two suicides resulted from inordinate grief. Moretti, a tailor by trade, was sent to prison on a charge of fraud. His sweetheart called upon the police officer to be confined. Long Moretti was likely to be confined. Urged thereto by the girl's mother, who did not favor the match, the police officer replied that in all probability Moretti would be imprisoned for many years. Overwhelmed by grief and driven end to herself by poison. A few days after Moretti was discharged from custody, the accusation against him having been proved false. He returned home to find his affianced bride a corpse. Frenzied at the sight he, too, destroyed himself. The lie worked out a double tragedy.

"Beware of desperate means,
The darkest day,
Wait but to-morrow,
Will have passed away."

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

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WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

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Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the office of the publisher.

No notice will be given for the discontinuance of any advertisement unless the advertiser has been notified by the publisher.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertisements from them.

B. W. STEELE, Manager of the GAZETTE.

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FIREMAN'S DAY.

Annual Parade of Our City Department.

A Handsome Display Which Attracted Much Attention.

A pleasanter day than yesterday could not have been desired for the annual review of the fire department. At three o'clock a few taps on the alarm bell announced to the members of the various companies the time for them to report at the hose house for the parade. Fifteen minutes after three the procession was formed in the following order:

Foremen of the different companies, Hunt's Band, Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, W. S. Jackson, Hose Company No. 2, Matt France, Hose Company No. 1, G. S. Barnes Juvenile Hose Company.

The line of march as agreed upon was from the hose house to Tejon, up Tejon to Boulder, through Boulder to Nevada avenue, south on Nevada to Vermejo, thence to Tejon, and back to the place of starting.

As the procession turned from Huerfano street into Tejon it was greeted by a large crowd of spectators, who had gathered on each side of the street. The foremen of the three companies, D. W. Robbins, W. H. Harrison and J. M. Bolton, having been assigned to a position at the head of the procession, it devolved upon the first and second assistant of each company to assume command. The assistants were assigned to a position at the head of the procession, it devolved upon the first and second assistant of each company to assume command. The assistants were assigned to a position at the head of the procession, it devolved upon the first and second assistant of each company to assume command.

Jackson Hose company No. 2—W. B. Tuttle, 1st assistant; Matt Wilbur, 2d assistant. Matt France Hose No. 1—A. N. Wheeler, 1st assistant; H. T. O'Brien, second assistant.

From Huerfano street to Kiowa the procession was viewed and admired by a large concourse of people, and many were the complimentary remarks made as to the fine appearance that the firemen made. The hook and ladder truck and the Jackson company's hose carriage presented a very neat appearance, while the Matt France cart had been decorated with evergreens. Colorado Springs certainly feels proud of the fire department, and there were many and hearty expressions of opinion as to their gentlemanly bearing and fine appearance.

One gentleman, a stranger in the city, who was standing in front of the First National Bank when the procession passed, was heard to say to another gentleman: "Your citizens deserve to be complimented on their fire department for they are the finest looking body of firemen that I have ever seen in a parade."

The blue uniforms worn by the members of the Jackson Hose company were universally admired, as they have been on previous occasions.

Chief Engineer Pixley was in his element, as he always is when performing any duties in connection with the department. It was his desire that the department should make a good show, and he can have the consolation of knowing that they did.

While the procession was passing down Nevada avenue, and when opposite the residence of the Hon. Matt France, the Matt France Hose company was presented, through their foreman, with a handsome bouquet. The gift came from Mrs. Matt France, the wife of our esteemed ex-mayor, in honor of whom the company was named.

The G. S. Barnes Juvenile Hose company held the rear guard of the procession, and the little fellows attracted a good deal of attention. The people recognize in them the lads that will make in the future the best and bravest of firemen, and therefore gave them a hearty greeting.

The review, as a whole, was a decided success, and reflects much credit on each and every member of the department.

THE MATT FRANCE BALL.

The second annual ball of the Matt France Hose company, given in Court House Hall last night, can certainly be pronounced a success. At ten o'clock there were over 100 couples in the hall, and from that time until twelve o'clock the floor was filled with dancers. It is doubtful whether Court House Hall has ever accommodated so many participants in the dance at any one time since it was opened to the public. The decorations in the hall were particularly noticeable as well as very appropriate to the occasion.

In the rear of the hall one of the new hydrants was placed upon a pedestal, and attached to it were two sections of hose which were festooned between the windows upon the sides of the hall. Hanging from the ends of the hose were two nozzles, neatly polished. Immediately over the hydrant hung a picture representing a fireman carrying the inanimate form of a lady which he had rescued from a burning building, while other appropriate pictures were arranged in various parts of the hall.

Messrs. Ed. Frost and H. S. Clement acted as the introduction committee and to their credit we will say that they performed the duty imposed upon them in a manner entirely satisfactory to all concerned. The guests, especially strangers, openly expressed themselves as having received the most courteous treatment at their hands. The floor committee consisting of Messrs. William Varley, H. T. O'Brien and L. Manty were the right

men in the right place and the promptness with which the dancers were formed on the floor plainly indicated that they fully realized what their duties were. The programme which contained twenty numbers was unique in design and neat in appearance, and emblems of a hydrant and hose carriage were printed on the outer covers. The scene upon the floor from 10 o'clock to 12 presented a very animated appearance and it was evident by the various expressions pictured upon the faces of the guests and the apparent interest which they took in the dance that they were all enjoying themselves. At twelve o'clock intermission was announced and the guests were taken in carriages to the National hotel where a sumptuous repast had been provided.

The occasion was one which will long be remembered by all who participated, while at the same time it can be pronounced one of the best attended, most enjoyable and most successful balls ever given in Colorado Springs. At four o'clock the company dispersed, or in firemen's parlance, "broke coupling," with many good wishes for the Matt France Hose company, which had so capably entertained them.

COLORADO COLLEGE.

Its Library Open to the Citizens of Colorado Springs.

The librarian of Colorado college informs us that the library was intended by the president, who has collected, and the donors who have contributed to it, as truly for the accommodation of the public as of the students. The books are at all times subject to call, and it is earnestly hoped that no friend of the college will imagine that any rule is transgressed, or any one's convenience infringed when a book is drawn at a time outside of the regular hour, provided the librarian happens to be present to record the loan. It is, however, unavoidably the fact that citizens cannot be certain of finding the library open except at the hours appointed for the students' drawing, and that these hours have to be fixed to conform in the first instance to the times of recitation.

Hence it has been impracticable, though it would certainly be desirable, to keep the hours uniformly through the year. Last term the hour was 3 to 4 p. m. Friday; this term it is Friday morning from 10 to 11. Should this hour prove inconvenient to any citizens who desire to use the library, then it may be repeated that they are most welcome whenever they may find him, to command the services of the librarian.

From Sunday's Daily.

The Saguache Chronicle complains that the state press is neglecting Saguache county. Kerber creek continues to boom with new discoveries and strikes, and the only thing at present lacking is a newspaper or two more to advertise its advantages.

Mr. John Courter took advantage of the pleasant weather yesterday to commence plastering the Opera House. The workmen finished placing the brown coat on the Masonic hall and lodge-room at six o'clock last night.

The Manitou fire department has about thirty active members, and their new hook and ladder truck, which is now being built, is nearly finished. Had the hose company been supplied with uniforms, they would have participated in the firemen's review last Friday.

Dr. Corder's bill for exterminating mountain lions has passed the committee of the whole in the senate, and now lion's ears and scalps will be worth ten dollars to the hunter, but he must produce the scalp and ears intact. There will be no chance of carrying out the game of one shrewd hunter under the old law, who, it is said, took the tail of a wolf to Cheyenne, the ears to Denver and the scalp over into Kansas, and got the premium at all three places.

The question frequently arises in the minds of many of our citizens as to where the correct time is kept. There is from ten to fifteen minutes variation in the time kept. The town clock is fifteen minutes faster than railroad time, while the regulator in the postoffice is slower than railroad time. Messrs. Davis & Williams are supposed to keep reliable time, as their regulator is compared with the railroad time kept at Denver, and the clock corrected, if necessary, every other day. The college will hereafter keep the railroad time instead of being governed by the town clock, as they have been in the past. We would suggest that the town clock be put at railroad time.

Much alarm was caused among the grocers yesterday on account of the scarcity of eggs in the market. Not a chicken or an egg could be bought for love or money. It seems that the deficiency is owing to the fact that a Leadville gentleman put in his appearance day before yesterday and bought every egg and chicken in the city. He paid fabulous prices for what he bought and when he had completed his purchases he consigned the cargo to Leadville parties. It was reported by him that the supply in Leadville was exhausted. The scarcity was owing to the recent smashup, which occurred on the Santa Fe road at which time a car load of eggs and chickens in transit to Leadville was ditched and the cargo scattered over the prairies.

RAPID RIDERS.

The Race Which is to Take Place Between Two Young Ladies.

We have spoken heretofore of the challenge issued by Miss Pinneo, of Greeley, to ride a twenty mile race against any lady in America. We have also recorded the fact that this challenge had been accepted by Miss Belle Curtis, of Topeka. Both of these lady equestriennes are known in this city, and the news that the terms of the match have been decided upon will be received with pleasure by those who know the contestants. The Denver Tribune of yesterday contains the following particulars of the arrangement: "Yesterday, by previous appointment by mail, B. F. Pinneo, father of the Colorado champion, and H. A. Curtis, representing the Kansas horsewoman, met at the Windsor hotel to sign stipulations and deposit the forfeitures of the race. Miss Pinneo was present at the negotiations, but Miss Curtis did not come. The challenging party had choice of track and day, and Mr. Pinneo informs the Tribune that the race will be run on the fair grounds track in this city, on the day following the last day of the spring meeting of the Jockey club, May 20. The stakes are five thousand dollars a side, and the money is here and will be deposited with the terms of contract with some responsible Denver party to-day.

"Both of the candidates for this remarkable trial are young, 19 years of age each, and are superior equestriennes, besides being daring, nerve and athletic. The race promises to be one of the most exciting and interesting turf trials ever witnessed, and the manner in which the race was made, as well as the conduct and language of the two gentlemen now here, leave little doubt that the contest will be bona fide and determined. Eight horses will be at the command of each rider, stationed, saddled and bridled at set distance on the track. The riders are to have no assistance, but will make the change from one animal to another unattended."

The Robert E. Lee.

We find the following concerning the Robert E. Lee mine in the Leadville Democrat of yesterday: "The reduced ore product of the Robert E. Lee mine, and the fact that the managers are shipping a large quantity of low grade mineral from some old dumps, has recently caused some comment on the condition of the mine, and its present resources. Among those familiar with every detail of the affairs of the Robert E. Lee there is nothing surprising in its present reduced product. The amount of territory opened previous to January 1, was very small. None of the drifts were of great length, and nearly all showed ore in the breasts. During the last four months of 1880 the mine produced about one hundred tons of ore per day, from its limited developments, through a single shaft operated by buckets and at the same time, also, hoisting water. During this time it was of course impossible to prosecute development work, and the entire force was employed on the 'stopes. Now it has become necessary to resume development work, and open up new sections of the rich ore deposit. The work being done in the Lee, is frequently referred to as prospect work. This however, is a misnomer, for the drifts which are being run, and the new shaft in course of sinking, is it not in search of mineral, but to open up the northern and eastern extension of the mineral body, and make it accessible to the miners by a series of levels and cross cuts. The superintendent of the Lee reports that the mine looks exceedingly well, and nearly all the faces of the drifts now driving are in good ore. The mine is employing one hundred men, a very small force considering the nature of the work, but will nevertheless pay a ten thousand dollar dividend for January.

"The ore from the dump, which is now being shipped, is sold to the stamp mills at nominal figures, as the dumps have proven an encumbrance. It is all very low grade, and much of it had already been treated by the lixiviation process, at the leaching works on the territory of the mine, which have since been changed into a sampling mill, and the major portion of the silver extracted."

PERSONAL.

Mr. George A. Bosworth, the manager of the Western Union Telegraph company, who has been confined to the house by sickness for two months, was able to be upon the street yesterday.

Mr. F. L. Jones, of the signal service, walked down from the Peak yesterday. He says the journey was accomplished with difficulty, as the snow in many places on the trail was three and four feet deep.

The Hon. C. E. Stubbs came down from Denver yesterday, and will remain over Sunday. He reports that business in both house and senate is progressing slowly, and says that there is but little prospect of either body getting through with what has already been introduced.

White Oaks, New Mexico, is one of the camps that will blossom into prominence in the near future.

Buena Vista is enjoying her first sleighing, and for the past few days several dry goods boxes have been utilized as "cutters," while runners have been put on numerous buggies and wagon beds.

FALSE ALARMS.

Several Attempts of an Incendiary Which Finally Succeeded.

One of the outhouses of the GAZETTE office was burned yesterday morning about six o'clock. The fire was very evidently the work of an incendiary, who, if he can be discovered, should be punished to the full extent of the law. The outhouse in question had been fired several times during the night, and upon one of these occasions the hose truck of No. 1, Matt France fire company, was taken from the engine house and water turned on, but the fire went out before the water had reached it. The truck was not returned to the engine house by those who used it. This was entirely wrong, because it left the city in a partially unprotected state. Whoever used the truck should have returned it at once to the engine house, where the firemen could find it.

The loss is a small one, but the incendiary act is one deserving of the severest punishment. Nothing disorganizes a fire company more than to be called out on a false alarm or upon trivial occasions. No excuse can be urged for the persons who took the Matt France hose cart out of the engine house and failed to return it to its proper place and they ought of course to suffer.

Last evening at about seven o'clock, Mr. George Hughes was arrested upon the charge of having set the fire and was lodged in jail.

Mr. Thomas Hughes, one of our most respected business men, and father of the accused, at once secured a bail bond and after some effort succeeded in securing the release of his son. The trial of the case will come up to-morrow morning, before the justice's court.

College Items.

Fifteen members of the College met at President Tenney's last evening and organized a College Union, with the following constitution:

ARTICLE I. We the members of Colorado College, by appending our names to this constitution, agree to co-operate with each other under the name of College Union for the purpose of assisting each other in the Christian life.

ART. 2. It is our purpose to hold social meetings once a fortnight during the school year, on Saturday evenings, at such place as shall be agreed upon from time to time.

ART. 3. It shall be the duty of the president or officer in charge of the College at the time to appoint the first meeting of each term.

Miss Johnson, Mr. McLeod and Mr. Tuckerman were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the meetings of this term.

Miss Johnson was appointed secretary.

Fireman's Meeting.

A special meeting of the fire department was held in the Armory hall last night for the purpose of appointing state tournament committees. A finance committee of seven members, consisting of the foreman and first assistant of each company with the exception of George Aux, of No. 2, who was excused, and Captain W. B. Tuttle, appointed in his place. John Courter and J. C. Clark of No. 2, O. H. Platt and Frank Marvin of Hooks No. 1, H. T. O'Brien and Wm. Waters, of Hose No. 1, were appointed as a committee to see that the track on the Nevada avenue was placed in good order. The committee on grand stand are as follows: Geo. Aux, V. E. Smith and W. R. Roby. The committee on music is constituted of the foremen of each company. A motion was made to appoint a committee on reception, but it was thought best to defer the appointment until some future time. It was decided to hold a regular meeting on the evening of the last Wednesday in each month. If necessary a meeting can be called at any time by the request of the chief engineer.

Last Night's Fire.

At fifteen minutes after twelve o'clock last night one of the employees of the GAZETTE discovered flames issuing from the rear of Fernsworth's barber shop. A general alarm was given, and in a few minutes' time all the fire companies were on the ground. The flames had gained but little headway, and some time elapsed after attachment had been made with the hydrant before orders were given to turn on the water, as it was deemed unnecessary. The flames took a fresh start, and the pipemen of the Matt France company, who were standing in readiness, were ordered to turn on the water. It required only a few seconds to quench the flames.

The fire was in identically the same place where it occurred several weeks ago, and a defective flue is said to have been the cause in both instances. The promptness with which the firemen responded to the call is deserving of commendation, both hose carts being on the ground before the alarm bell sounded. Chief Engineer Pixley was on hand, as he always is when occasion demands.

Leadville is furnishing rather more than her quota lately in the way of sensation. Several men have been killed in mines within the past two weeks, one or two buried up in snow slides—one of whom refused to die after having been entombed for over 48 hours—and a big fire on Monday came near proving fatal to four firemen who fell in with the roof of the building and were rescued with difficulty.

OBITUARY—F. J. HAND.

The many friends and acquaintances of Mr. Fred J. Hand will be pained to learn of his sudden death yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Hand recently met with a painful accident and was suffering from a broken bone in his hand. His pains were excruciating, and to relieve them it is supposed that he took morphine. In any event, about noon yesterday physicians were called who found the patient in a completely narcotized state. After three hours of the most earnest effort, the patient breathed his last.

Mr. Hand was a young man, in the prime of life. He came to this state about six years ago, and has been engaged in the cattle business ever since and is well known throughout the county, in the southern portion of this state, and in New Mexico.

He comes of a very good and old Philadelphia family.

His father, James C. Hand, is a retired iron merchant, and now lives in Philadelphia. The deceased had recently become a happy father, and leaves a wife and child. Fred was universally liked as a wholehearted and generous man, and those who knew him will offer their sincere condolences to his afflicted wife and family.

The Thundering Legion.

Marcus Aurelius, during his campaign against the Quadi, was thrown with his army into a situation of extreme peril. The burning sun shone full into the faces of the soldiers, who suffered the pangs of intolerable thirst; the enemy, at the same time, were every moment threatening an attack. In this extremity the Twelfth Legion, composed entirely of Christian soldiers, fell upon their knees; their prayer was followed by copious rain and by a thunder storm which dispersed their enemies. In commemoration of this event the Emperor gave those soldiers the name of the Thundering Legion, and, at the same time, ceased to persecute the Christians. This story, notwithstanding its many anachronisms and improbabilities, gained wide credence at the beginning of the third century, some 400 years after the event, chiefly through the writings of Tertullian. Others, on the contrary, as, of course, Gibbon, have thrown contempt on the whole of it. The truth, however, seems to lie, as usual, in the mean. The great difficulties of the story are these: The Legio Fulminata enjoyed this title long before the reign of Marcus Aurelius, from the days of Nero even; and therefore the story is so far mistaken. Again, the Legio Fulminata was usually, as already stated, stationed in Cappadocia, from the campaigns of Vespasian and Titus, when it was distinguished at the siege of Jerusalem, down to the middle of the fifth century. Here, however, the testimony of our Latin inscriptions can be adduced. In an article in the Revue Archeologique, t. x. nov. ser. page 386, M. Francois Lenormant, a frequent contributor to the Review, and one of the highest archeological authorities, has published an inscription belonging to a veteran, one Marcus Caelius, of the Thundering Legion. This was discovered outside the gates of Patras in Greece, together with another belonging to the Eleventh or Claudian Legion, which also took part in the same great barbarian war. Lenormant justly regards this coincidence as a complete proof of the co-operation with the Thundering Legion in the struggles with the Quadi, which must have been a life-and-death one for the empire. We may say in explanation of the Christian legend—which will be found in Tertullian ("Apologet," c. 5, and "Ad Scapulam," c. 4.) as also in Eusebius ("Hist. Eccles., v. 5)—that it is almost certain that a legion encamped for a century at least in Asia Minor must have contained a large body of Christians. These Christians would certainly pray in their extremity, and would as certainly look upon the relief granted as an answer to their prayer. On their return home they would report it as a miraculous deliverance, and thus the story may have become current in the church, and particularly in North Africa, where monumental records have been found testifying that this legion had occasionally served in Egypt and Syria. The title, too, Fulminata, by which the legion was technically known, easily accommodated itself to the legend. Devout Christians of any age, and especially in the third century, did not make a close study of the army list. The technical name in Asia Minor for the Twelfth Legion would be as unknown to the faithful of Tertullian's time in Africa as that of a regiment of Bombay Fusiliers or of Sikh Rifles to an ordinary Christian dwelling in the Highlands of Scotland or the moors of Yorkshire. These Latin inscriptions, then, we conclude, clear up and confirm events and narratives in church history against which the keenest shafts of an envenomed criticism have been hitherto discharged.

PERSONAL.

General Garfield is said to be the first active Knight Templar who has ever been elected president.

Senator Logan, of Illinois, wears an immense white sombrero hat, which sets off impressively his head with his long hair and big moustache.

Professor George O. Holbrook, of the department of Latin in Trinity College, has been forced to give up his work for a time on account of sickness.

The home of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps at Gloucester, Mass., is a brown two-story cottage. It is filled with mementoes of her friends and with books and pictures.

Richard H. Dana and his family are passing the winter at Rome. Mr. Dana devotes his mornings to his work on international law and his afternoons to sight-seeing.

Joseph N. Prescott, the father of Harriet Prescott Spofford and at one time a prominent democratic politician, died at Newburyport, Mass., last Sunday at the age of sixty-eight years.

The famous collector of fossils, Professor Henry Ward, of Rochester, has started for Australia by way of the Southern Pacific railroad, for the purpose of obtaining material for the Agassiz Museum of Natural History at Cambridge, Mass.

THE ORDERS.

Pike's Peak Lodge, No. 38, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock in Masonic hall. Inviting brothers are cordially invited to be present.

L. PASO LODGE, No. 13, A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, northeast corner of Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street, on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

From Thursday's Daily.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Investigating the Cause of F. J. Hand's Sudden Death.

In view of the sudden death of Fred. J. Hand, apparently from an overdose of some poisonous drug, Coroner Stewart deemed an inquest necessary and empaneled a jury consisting of Dr. W. M. Strickler, A. A. McGovney, E. J. Eaton, Dr. E. A. Lee, Dr. S. E. Solly and John Potter.

At ten o'clock Sunday morning the jury viewed the body of the deceased and took the testimony of Mrs. Hand, after which they adjourned to Coroner Stewart's office where the remainder of the witnesses were examined.

Mrs. Ida Hand being sworn testified: Mr. Hand was in the habit of taking laudanum at the ranch—took lots of it. He broke his hand last Monday. He brought home a box of morphine pills (of grain), and said Dr. Reed gave them to him to allay the pain. When questioned next morning he said Dr. Reed did not give them to him, but that he got them from Charlie at Robinson's drug store. He came in yesterday morning at about nine o'clock and went to bed at once with his overcoat on. I asked him to get up, but he refused. I went into his room again about twelve and he looked so queerly that I was frightened. The cold sweat was standing out on his forehead. I at once sent for Dr. Reed. I did not see the pills yesterday. I saw the box had "City Drug Store" on it. There was nothing in it, and I threw it into the wash bowl and the girl threw it out.

Dr. Reed being sworn testified substantially as follows: Mr. Hand, on Monday last, injured his hand in a painful manner. I dressed the hand, using for the purpose a liniment of chloroform and aconite. I refused to give him any opiates for the relief of the pain. On Friday night he was in my office in about his usual condition. I met him again about half past seven Saturday morning in Robinson's drug store, and made an appointment to dress his hand at nine o'clock. I noticed that he was in an unusually good frame of mind. He kept the engagement, and I dressed his hand; I could see nothing in his condition differing from that on previous occasions. On returning to my office after making my morning calls, I received an urgent message to call at Mr. Hand's residence. When I arrived I at once saw that he was in a narcotized state from the effects of opium, and I summoned Drs. Hart and Collins to my assistance, but in spite of our efforts he died shortly after four o'clock. His death was caused by an overdose of opium in some form, so far as I can judge taken unintentionally. When I first entered the room he was almost pulseless and his throat filled with mucus. Under the effects of electricity and stimulants he revived somewhat, but the respiration was of an artificial nature.

When in my office he begged for a dose of narcotic to allay the pain in his hand, but I refused to give it to him. I do not know that I ever prescribed a dose of medicine for him except the lotion for his hand.

The doctor showed to the jury an empty pill box which had been found in Mr. Hand's room on the cover of which was the following printed label: "G. E. Hadder, City Drug Store, Colorado Springs." The blank line on the label contained no entry.

Dr. Collins testified to having been called by Dr. Reed, and that he said that the patient was in a comatose condition and could not live half an hour. The patient's pulsation was not over three or four a minute. He had evidently taken morphine as the effects were not those of opium. There is no doubt in my mind but that death was caused by a narcotic in the shape of morphine.

Dr. Hart, the next witness, stated that he had been called by Dr. Reed and found the person in the condition described by the other witnesses.

Charles Zobrist, clerk at F. E. Robinson's drug store, upon being sworn testified as follows: I was personally acquainted with Fred Hand, the deceased. I saw him in the store 24th instant, and sold him 8 1/2 grains morphine pills. He did not purchase any the morning of his death. We are in the habit of selling drugs and opiates over the counter without a physician's prescription. I asked him if he had been used to taking morphine. He said he could not sleep, and took one of the pills before leaving the store.

Upon being shown the pill box heretofore described, the witness said that they had boxes of that description in the store and had sold the pills spoken of in one of these boxes, but had put F. E. Robinson's label over that of the City drug store. Mr. Hand did not buy opium in any form after Tuesday to my knowledge. Other drug stores in the city have Hadder's pill boxes. I know that they have them at the City drug store.

Howard W. Mitchell, prescription clerk at the City Drug Store, testified that he was acquainted with Mr. Hand and had not sold him any medicine very lately. The witness further said: I was not in the store during the past three days. We have pill boxes similar to that found at Mr. Hand's in the store. I saw Mr. Hand in the store once but did not sell him any goods.

Mr. George Langbell, the prescription clerk at Sagerdoff's drug store, was placed

on the stand and testified as follows: I was acquainted with Mr. Hand but have not sold him any drugs lately.

When shown the pill box he said that they had boxes in the store very much like it but without the City Drug Store label on them. He also testified: I have been in the store continually for the past three months and if Mr. Hand had purchased drugs, I would have known it. I am careful about selling opiates and poisons unless I know the parties.

Dan Durkee, proprietor of the City Drug store, testified that he had known Mr. Hand and said: He has not purchased drugs of me within the past week. I have no boxes in stock like that shown the jury. Mr. Hand might have bought goods of my clerk without my knowledge. No one puts up prescriptions except Mitchell and myself. I would sell any amount of morphine without a prescription. I always enquire of customers if they are in the habit of using it.

Mr. S. Ackerman, an employee of Mr. Hand's, was the last witness on the stand. He said that he had been acquainted with Mr. Hand since 1874. I have lived with him off and on during that time. I have seen him take laudanum on one or two occasions, he said he took it on account of sleeplessness. Mr. Hand kept a medicine case but it was at the ranch when he died.

This completed the testimony in the case. It was the universal opinion of the doctors that the morphine purchased at Robinson's could not have possibly caused death if taken all at once. After reviewing the testimony the jury agreed upon the following verdict:

STATE OF COLORADO,
El Paso County.

An inquest held at Colorado Springs, in El Paso county, on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1881, before G. H. Stewart, Coroner of said county, upon the dead body of Fred J. Hand, lying there dead, by the jurors, whose names are hereto subscribed. The said jurors upon their oaths do say that the said Fred J. Hand came to his death from some preparation of opium administered by his own hand without suicidal intent. The jury enters its censure against the loose manner in which poisons are dispensed to ordinary persons; and further find, the law relative to the sale of poisons exceedingly loose, and that even this law is not ordinarily complied with, relative to labeling such articles and registering the sale thereof.

In testimony whereof the said jurors hereunto set their hands the day and year aforesaid:

W. M. STRICKLER, S. E. SOLLY,
A. A. MCGOVNEY, E. A. LEE,
E. J. EATON, JOHN POTTER.

LEADVILLE.

Temporary Depression—Flattering Prospects for the Mines—Claim Jumping.

LEADVILLE, January 29, 1881.—January has been a dull month for Leadville. Some of the leading mines have purposely decreased their production, several furnaces have been out of blast and the extremely inclement weather has retarded many enterprises which would otherwise have added to the activity of the camp. The city has been comparatively quiet; trade is dull and the hotels complain of hard times. Tenements are in excess of the demand and rents are down. There is a large excess of miners and laborers. Naturally enough, petty crimes are on the increase. The city police force has been cut down just when it is most needed. The excuse is expense, but security of life and property is more desirable than misdirected economy. Leadville, like other new cities, has been sorely afflicted with place-hunters. Many good men have been and are now in office, but the mercenary elements have kept control through the usual appliances. The better class of voters have been so engrossed with business cares as to neglect their civic duties. The political machine has been run by bums despite the efforts of some respectable men to prevent it.

I have presented the dark side of the picture. On the other side our most intelligent citizens do not regard the present depression as at all prophetic. It is the result of natural and temporary causes. Our mines, which are the real basis of all our prosperity, are generally in good condition and promise great things for the future. Many of our valuable properties are in the hands of manipulators who are using them solely to feather their own nests at the expense of their co-owners and the public at large. Stocks are being "bullied" and "beared" according as the interests of these operators require. In some cases no systematic work of development is in progress, although a pretense of working the properties is kept up in order to impress the public with the idea that the mines are comparatively valueless. It is needless to say that the stocks in such cases are down, with a prospect of going lower—which is precisely the end sought by the Schemers. Of course this kind of work injures the camp, as well as the innocent stockholders who sell at a loss. Other stocks are being "bullied" with the purpose to unload on the credulous public. It is fortunate in one sense that the stock gamblers of Wall street will be the principal sufferers. It is unfortunate that sound stocks will suffer at the same time. I suppose these evils are inevitable, but if carried too far, some bubble pricking will become necessary after a little. Stock companies are perfectly legitimate in themselves, but their popularity in the future will depend entirely upon the honesty and ability with which they are handled.

Fryer hill is just now in one of its com-

atose fits. The Chrysolite, Amie, Lee and Hibernia are making unusually light shipments. The Little Pittsburg, Little Chief, Duncan and Matchless continue their average shipments of from fifteen to thirty tons each. The Lee is rushing down a new shaft to cut the ore body on its lowest dip. The Little Silver, east of the Lee, has cut a fair ore body and is drifting to prospect it. A number of claims, further east, are pushing work with vigor. The recent discoveries in the Denver City and Scooper have given new life to this portion of the camp, and further discoveries may be expected in due time. East of Yankee Hill the Beavis and the Leavenworth have recently made new strikes, and the Yankee and Breese Hill Mining company are greatly encouraged by a recent find of low grades, which will doubtless improve with development. Altogether, the prospects in this direction are very flattering.

A good deal of mine jumping has been going on since the first of January, in many cases without a shadow of legal or equitable right. A harvest of litigation will be the consequence and the lawyers will grow fat while the miners grow lean. In some cases dishonest miners take advantage of the ignorance of absence partners to cash them out by re-locating claims upon which the assessment was not done last year. This is usually done through third parties for the purpose of concealing the fraud. The amount of rascality of this character is simply amazing. In the midst of it all somebody is likely to get hurt.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Ed Newton, who is spending a few days at his home in this city, expects to return to Pueblo and open a furniture store.

Judge J. C. Helm spent Sunday in the city. He returned to Leadville last night in order to be present at the opening of the district court this morning.

Mr. F. M. Sellman, of the firm of Messrs. C. C. Clark & Co., left yesterday morning for his home in Evansville, Indiana. He expects to remain absent about one month.

Mr. D. W. Page, of the firm of Messrs. Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., of Chicago, who has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. George Turney, left for Denver yesterday afternoon.

The wedding cards of Mr. John Hundley and Miss Carrie Atherton, are out. The wedding takes place at the Colorado Springs hotel on the evening of Thursday, February third.

There is much rejoicing in the office of the Fremont County Record, of Canon City, in consequence of the birth of a son to the wife of Mr. H. T. Blake, the editor and proprietor.

Mrs. Valeria Stone, of Boston, whose benefactions amount to \$1,793,202, has given Colorado College, of this city \$500. A college located at Topeka, Kansas, comes in for a like amount.

It is rumored that two new plaster mills are to be established at Colorado City. According to the report one is to be operated by the Mastiff Mining company and the other by Mr. Johnson, of Colorado City. The plaster business is fast becoming one of our leading industries.

Company A, First Battalion, C. N. G., of this city, have received an invitation to be present at the inauguration of President Garfield, on the 4th of March, from Secretary Corbin, of the inaugural committee. The company acknowledged the receipt of the invitation, but regret exceedingly their inability to be present.

The government mule, Baalam, escaped from the custody of Sergeant O'Keefe while on the way to the Peak the other day, and the efforts to recapture him have thus far been unsuccessful. He has taken up with a band of wild horses that have been roaming in the vicinity of Jones' Park, and a few days of liberty has made him as wild as the remainder of the band.

The Denver News of last Sunday contained the following item of news, which is at the same time a compliment to our Manitou building stone: "There were tested at the Rio Grande shops at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, cubes of eight inch of lava stone, Manitou, Morrison and Canon City stone. Canon City stone, such as the new court house of Denver is being built of, pulverized at forty-five tons hydraulic pressure. Morrison stone at sixty tons. Lava and Manitou stone did not pulverize at all, but crushed like broken stone with a loud report at seventy-five tons pressure, proving beyond a peradventure that Manitou stone for fine stone work, and lava for all other stone work are the best and safest stones for all building purposes."

From Wednesday's Daily.

Mr. Bellemain, formerly station agent for the Denver & Rio Grande railroad at Placer, has been appointed night operator at the depot in this city.

Messrs. Harnc, Spence and Fisher start to-day for southern Colorado, where they will spend several weeks hunting. They go first to Alamosa, from whence they will follow the Rio Grande river southward, where ducks and wild game of all descriptions are said to abound in large quantities.

BAALAM ON A BENDER.

The Pike's Peak Mule Escapes and Associates With Mountain Lions and Wild Horses.

Mr. J. K. Sweeney, of the signal service, is more fully convinced than ever before that the veteran and historic mule, Baalam, is endowed with more instinct than usually falls to the lot of an average human being. Some days ago we stated that Baalam had escaped from the custody of Sergeant O'Keefe, since which time all efforts to recapture the sagacious animal have been of no avail.

"It is nothing more than I expected," said Mr. Sweeney, while in conversation with a GAZETTE reporter, yesterday. "I knew that mule would make a bold, bad break for liberty some day."

"What made you think so?" asked the reporter.

"Well you see it is only a few days ago that the government cut down that animal's rations and I remarked at the time that there was no economy in cutting down an intelligent mule's rations. From that day to the time that the mule escaped from O'Keefe, there was mutiny in Baalam's eye and I told O'Keefe that Baalam would commit some rash act before many days had passed over his head."

From what we could learn, Baalam's escape from O'Keefe was only accomplished through considerable strategy. It seems that the sergeant had stopped at the Lake house for the night. He unsaddled the mule and placed him in the barn near the house "without giving" him his usual evening's rations. O'Keefe said he hated to do this but he had to obey orders. Some time afterward while the sergeant was preparing to roll up in his blanket for the night a series of heartrending brays from the mule attracted his attention. Thinking that Baalam had been attacked by some wild animal of the mountains, Sergeant O'Keefe hurriedly dressed and started for the stable. The moment he opened the stable door Baalam, who was standing in readiness, darted through the door, dashed down the mountain side and disappeared in the darkness. O'Keefe was at once convinced that he had been outwitted by an ignorant unsophisticated government mule. His indignation knew no bounds and he swore most emphatically that if he ever again came in possession of that mule he would cremate him and send the ashes to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington as a specimen of the ashes thrown out by Pike's Peak volcano.

The next morning Sergeant O'Keefe clambered over snow banks varying from fifty to one hundred feet in height to the Peak and upon his arrival he telegraphed to Mr. Sweeney the facts relative to the escape of Baalam and instructed him to saddle the other mule, "Kit," and put forth his efforts to recapture Baalam. "Just my luck," exclaimed Mr. Sweeney as he clicked the telegraphic instrument with his fore finger. "If there is any impossible affair to bring about I am the man that they look to to perform it."

About fifteen minutes later it was ascertained that the electrical current had ceased to divulge its secrets, in other words communication between the Peak and the central office had been temporarily discontinued by a break in the lines. Mr. Sweeney was again heard to remark in tones not entirely consistent with his usually agreeable and pleasing manner: "I'll bet my month's salary that Baalam realized over a week ago that he would be called upon to assist in repairing the telegraph line and here we are in a fine predicament without a mule that has had an electrical education."

Mr. Sweeney is pluck personified, and the following morning he started out with that poor unintelligent, unintellectual and uneducated mule, "Kit," to repair the telegraph line, and if possible to reclaim the prodigal mule, Baalam. After several unsuccessful attempts to find the defective place in the wire, he started for Jones' Park in search of Baalam, thinking that he would be easily caught. Several hours of most diligent search divulged his hiding place, but to catch him was another thing. There he was with a band of seven wild horses, the manes and tails of which dragged on the ground. The horses were of a jet black color and their manes and tails were white. It was apparent that Baalam had become imbued with the spirit that prevailed among his wild associates and it is averred by Mr. Sweeney, who is like Washington in one respect, that under the example brought to bear upon him, his tail and mane had grown not less than two feet during the two days that he had been at liberty. Even an ear of corn would not tempt him, and Mr. Sweeney says that in no instance did he get within 800 yards of him.

He finally gave up his efforts to recapture the animal and returned to this city with the avowed intention of returning the following day without being thwarted in his purpose.

True to his declarations of the previous day Mr. Sweeney started out yesterday morning and upon his arrival at Jones' park he was surprised to discover that Baalam had disappeared. After a protracted search among the wild and rocky canons Mr. Sweeney heard a great uproar and cautiously looking around a rock, saw a sight that made him shiver. There was Baalam with every particular hair standing on end fighting for his life with three full grown mountain lions. Mr. Sweeney was so provoked at the refractory mule that he did not care much which whipped but anxious to see the affray out he hid himself behind an adjoining

knoll and viewed the situation. Whenever any one of the lions would approach Baalam he would strike at them with his fore feet and thus compel them to retreat, and when they got behind he would kick them in the ribs. In this way he held them at bay, and his vigorous kicks proved very effective. The lions did not give up the conquest until two of their number were laid dead upon the grass at Baalam's feet.

Mr. Sweeney watched the affray with breathless interest and on several occasions when the lions made a bold charge he said to himself, "Baalam is a goner!"

He was much surprised when the remaining lion retreated from the field of battle, but it occurred to him that Baalam was quite exhausted and could be easily caught, but what was his chagrin when the mule dashed off through a deep ravine and soon disappeared from view. Seeing that it was useless to attempt to give him chase Mr. Sweeney turned his attention to the scene of the terrible battle. It was apparent that the savage beasts had first attacked the wild horses for two of them lay dead not far from the carcasses of the lions. Mr. Sweeney was at first nearly overcome with the gasty spectacle that he beheld, the two dead lions and two dead horses lying at his feet. Realizing that the skins of the lions were of some value he set about skinning the beasts and tied the lion skins to his saddle. Before starting for home he happened to think of the long manes and tails on the wild horses and taking his knife he cut them off and also tied them to the horn of his saddle.

We were shown the trophies above named in the signal office last evening. The hair cut from the wild horses lacks only two inches of being five feet long, while the lion skins are the largest we have ever seen. Mr. Sweeney proposes to keep the hair and skins as remembrances of the exciting adventure and they can be seen at the signal office. When we left, Mr. Sweeney shouted, waving one of the horse's tails over his head, "Hurrah for the United States and Baalam, the government mule." Mr. Sweeney will try to catch Baalam to-day.

Sent in for Signatures.

The Denver Republican of yesterday says: "On yesterday forenoon a joint committee of two from the assembly, comprised of Senator Stubbs and Representative Bryan, presented the following bills to Governor Pitkin for approval or disapproval:

SENATE BILLS.

Memorial resolution No. 1.—To the congress of the United States relating to public lands.

No. 7.—An act to provide for the submitting of the question of permanent location of the seat of government to the qualified electors of the state.

No. 13.—An act to regulate marriages.

No. 20.—An act to amend section 153 of chapter 24, general laws of the state, entitled criminal code.

No. 22.—An act to give consent of this state to purchase by the United States of lands within it, for the erection thereon of forts, magazines, arsenals and other needful buildings.

HOUSE BILLS.

No. 16.—An act to provide a fund for the school of mines located at Golden, Colorado.

No. 27.—An act to amend chapter 74, general laws of this state of the year 1877, entitled partition.

No. 20.—An act to amend the charter of the city of Central.

These are the first bills which have been presented to the governor, and it is probable that there will be no action taken upon them for a couple of days, that amount of time being necessary for their careful consideration."

Resolutions of Respect.

Mrs. Sarah Copeland, a member of Divide Grange, No. 53, died, on January 1st, and at a recent meeting of the Grange the following resolutions were adopted:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY GRANGE 53.

WHEREAS—It has pleased God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst Sister Sarah Copeland, who departed this life Jan. 1st, 1881:

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to the will of our Divine Master above, who doeth all things well and whose ways are past finding out, we deplore the loss of a zealous and faithful member of our fraternal band.

Resolved, That our departed sister by a meek and virtuous life won the respect and esteem of all who knew her and left behind a stainless record of a host of friends.

Resolved, That Divide Grange has lost in her a loved and useful member and her husband a loving and faithful companion and her children a kind and affectionate mother and the community in which she lived a most worthy and esteemed friend.

Resolved, That while we mourn the loss of one cut down in the prime of life, yet we mourn not without hope, for by her Christian character she left the assurance that she went to join the "innumerable throng" around the throne of bliss.

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved family in their great affliction and that in token of our respect for the departed sister, that our charter be draped in mourning for sixty days, and that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the grange and published in our local papers.

W. DONEGAN,
M. P. DONEGAN,
A. E. GEIGER, } Committee.

The cabin of George Meade, in Iowa gulch, was buried by a snow slide on the 20th, but Mr. Meade was not injured.

Mr. A. E. V. Struttell, who for the past few weeks has been lying very ill at his ranch, is now convalescent and said to be improving quite rapidly.

Kerber Creek Mines.

Several of the mines mentioned in the following article, which appeared in yesterday's Republican, are largely owned in this city, and the article will, therefore be of interest to our readers. The Republican says: "A correspondent writing from Kerber Creek says that within the past week six new and promising strikes have been made in the vicinity of Bonanza City. Prominent among these discoveries is that which has been made in the Empress Josephine mine, situated about one-third of a mile from Bonanza City, in Copper gulch. Assays have been made from this lode running as high as \$480 per ton. The mineral at the surface was limited in quantity, and the vein not well defined, but at a depth of 25 feet the vein widened from 1 foot to 3 feet 6 inches between walls, and carried iron, lead carbonates and galena, assaying in the hundreds.

"The Cora, in the same locality, has struck sulphurets in good quantity, assaying 240. The Bonanza tunnel, after penetrating the mountain about 40 feet, has tapped a blind lode, which is said to surpass even the Bonanza mine itself.

"In the Silver King, at the head of Rawley gulch, a large body of galena has been struck at a depth of 40 feet. The value of this ore has not yet been determined.

"All of the leading mines are being operated extensively, and preparations are being made to put them in readiness for production in a few weeks. More than twenty deep shafts are being sunk as fast as possible, and considerable ore is being extracted for shipment to the new smelter. The machinery for this smelter has arrived and is now being planted. Notwithstanding the adverse state of the weather the camp has steadily increased in growth and the development of the mine has never abated. In every instance where a vein of matter has been followed to any depth, the discovery of ore in good quantity has been the result.

"The Little Kerber is attracting attention at present, and recent discoveries made there show the mineral district to be more extensive than was commonly supposed. A contact between lime and porphyry, similar to that found at Leadville, occurred in this locality. A party of eight left for that vicinity lately, and others are daily following. A new town has been laid out near the discoveries and a contract given for the erection of ten buildings."

OUT WEST.

The New Mexicans call whiskey "stomach putty."

A couple of Robinson Camp dance house girls took morphine on the 27th. Pumped out.

Marshal Watson, of the Leadville police, was suspended on the 25th, until charges of irregularity can be investigated.

The Register-Call asks the Gilpin women—which would you rather have, a \$150 sealskin sacque or the right to vote?

The railroad men are trying to get rid of the whiskey sellers at Wallace, N. M., but the latter have squatted on the Indian reservation, and decline to go.

A coffin was unloaded at a Leadville saloon one day last week, and upon being opened was found to contain liquor which the New York agent had sent in that manner as a grave joke.

There is a committee of tar and feather vigilantes organized in Deadwood to look after men of immoral tendencies. When the work is finished, what there are left will not want a new census taken.

A correspondent of the Leadville Democrat declares that the declaration of the Denver liquor sellers is of the bulldozing or boycotting character, and that there is a prospect that the liquor men may come down a little from this arrogant stand before they get through.

Mr. Gerald Paget, fourth son of Lord Alfred Paget, has been hunting with his wife in Wyoming and Montana territories. One night they slept in an open tent, with the thermometer at 29 degrees below zero, and the wolves howling around them. Mr. Paget had four bags, six feet in length, made for sleeping in. He and his wife each wore four pairs of woolen socks with moccasins over them, and fur shoes over all.

ASH-TONIC

The great remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Diseases and Functional Derangements attendant upon Debility. In 1-2 lb. bottles, 75 cents. Six bottles, \$4. Accredited Physicians and Clergymen supplied with not exceeding six bottles at one-half the retail price, money to accompany order. Sold by Druggists, and by D. B. DUNN & Co., 40 Day St., New York.

Tonic.—"Increasing the strength, obviating the effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions."

Castoria—35 doses

35 cents. A pleasant, cheap, and valuable remedy for fretful and puny children.

CENTAURINIMENT

For Sprains, Wounds, Scalds, Rheumatism, and any pain upon Man or Beast.

From Thursday's Daily.

QUEER COURT.

A Lawyer Arrested by His Own Client.

The Leadville Chronicle of last Tuesday contains an account of a curious police court incident in which the prisoner who was under trial arrested both lawyers in the case. The name of one of the lawyers is given as Danforth which assures us that one of these lawyers could not have been General Danforth formerly of this city. The Chronicle's story is as follows: "For three or four days past Judge Harlan's court has been enlivened by the trial of a police officer."

"Some time since Officer Bradbury was called to the International hotel to adjust a difficulty between the landlord, Mr. Westlake, and a delinquent boarder. In the course of the visit, Westlake the officer alleged, made himself offensive enough to justify his arrest, which took place immediately. Westlake was then taken to the police court, where he was found guilty, and fined on two separate charges—disturbing the peace and resisting an officer. He paid his fines, but he was not happy, and very shortly afterwards filed an affidavit against Bradbury, charging him with assault and battery. This case has dragged on for several days, and has finally resulted in the dismissal of the policeman. Day before yesterday an amusing incident occurred. The opposing lawyers, Mr. Danforth and Judge Bennett, became involved in a discussion of some legal point, and finally waxed so hot that epithets emphatic, but not choice, began to be passed. At this juncture, Judge Harlan, feeling that his dignity had suffered a severe shock, ordered the prisoner—Bradbury—to arrest both lawyers. In his capacity of a police officer, he had nothing to do but to obey, and placed both the limbs of the law in limbo. They were then fined fifty dollars apiece—Bradbury paying his lawyer's fine, and the case went on."

An Unkind Out.

For an honest man Mr. G. O. Pearce, of this city and a promoter of the Crystal Park scheme, seems to get into a great deal of trouble. Perhaps there is a wide spread conspiracy to black mail Mr. Pearce, and perhaps there is not, any how the mining editor of the Leadville Chronicle, of February 1st, 1881, makes the following cruel remarks: "Our old friend Giles O. Pearce, of Indianapolis, Indiana," is again to the fore with a four-page supplement of the Indianapolis Sentinel, advertising his Colorado Co-operative Prospecting and Mining company, which pays ten per cent. on all stock taken. It is impossible to sit upon Giles. The papers of Silver Cliff, Rosita and Colorado Springs, where he lived, have called him every hard name in the dictionary, have openly charged him with being a dead beat, a man who cheats miners of their pay, and investors of their pay. The Chicago Mining Review has warned people against putting money in his schemes. But he doesn't mind it in the least, and goes on bravely bawling for money in exchange for his shares. We presume he must get some, or he couldn't afford to hire a supplement to the Sentinel, or to print a long advertisement in the New York Weekly Mining News—that immaculate organ of pure and undefiled methods in mining business. We should like to get a photograph of Giles."

DASHING DOWN HILL.

A Runaway Train and Its Narrow Escape From a Frightful Wreck.

The Las Vegas Optic of Jan. 29th contains the following account of a thrilling railroad adventure: "The most hair-raising episode that ever happened to a New Mexican mountain railway train fell to the lot of Conductor Blessingham Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, on the west slope of Glorieta summit. The train comprised nearly thirty loads, and as it entered upon the descent, Jake Brown, the engineer, threw on the water brake, but found that it was broken and would not work. The train gained momentum to such a frightful extent that the switch cables and hooks lying on the pilot base in front were hurled from their place into the air, breaking one of the locomotive's guard rails. Brown called for brakes, but the train men had already set every one, and realized that the train was beyond their control. Seeing that nothing could be done to stop the mad course the train was running, Brown jumped from the cab, while going at the frightful rate of sixty miles an hour, and landed seventy-two feet distant, actual measurement. Blessingham, who was on the caboose, with Pawnee Charley and wife as passengers, fearing that the train was going to destruction, cut his way car loose, and checked it with the brakes, while the train proper continued its velocity down the long grade. The fireman stood at his post like a hero, and while the engine was plunging down the flight at a giddy speed, he crawled out on the footboard and poked sand through the sand box, thinking that it might assist the wheels in getting a grip upon the rails. As the train sped around Material Curve, which is "short and steep," the velocity was so great that the locomotive ran on one rail, and overbalanced so greatly that it came within an ace of losing its equilibrium. The brakemen on deck were obliged to lie flat and cling to the running boards for safety. For

six miles those badly frightened men stuck to the ship and faced the horrors of death. Below Canoncito is a natural basin, with three miles of level track, and it was on this stretch that the runaway train was mastered and stopped. Some of the cars were laden with iron for the front, but they were unloaded before the train stopped by the material being hurled in all directions. Just how the train held to the rails as well as it did is a mystery which the philosophers must solve—we can't."

Trotter Is Not Proctor.

To the Editor of the Gazette:—

I wish to state to the public that the person who is travelling to California and delivering lectures under the name and style of Prof. Richard A. Proctor is not a relative of mine; neither has he any connection with the several instruments which I have given to the public. He has his own field of usefulness while I have mine. I am now experimenting on frogs, to make them jump in any given direction by means of electricity. This will be a mechanical toy for the next holidays.

PROF. TROTTER,
Manitou, Colorado.

Real Estate.

The transfers published in another column show a continued active business, especially in city property. They sum up as follows:

Colorado Springs \$29,210.00
Country 5,862.50

Total \$35,072.50

Government patents were also recorded for 480 acres of lands.

The Lead Chief mine of Ruby camp is a property well known in this city, where some of its owners reside. The Elk Mountain Pilot, in speaking of it, says: "The Lead Chief has become the topic of conversation on our streets and one could hardly go out without seeing some one who would say, 'Have you seen the Lead Chief lately? my! but it is showing up big. You ought to see the wire silver that is being taken out.' The talk became so general that we concluded to go and see the mine. So last Sunday, in company with Walter Graves, one of the United States department surveyors, the Pilot man started for the Lead Chief. On arriving we entered the shaft house and was confronted by Mr. John Popham, the efficient superintendent. 'Are you the Pilot man?' asks Mr. P., when we answered in the affirmative. 'Come up stairs until I show you something,' and we went up and saw what proved to be the finest specimens of wire silver that we ever saw. From there we went to the sorting room and found men sacking about a ton per day of the first class ore, that will mill from 800 to 900 ounces of silver per ton."

The Kansas City Journal gives the following account of a large cattle sale: "Mr. F. L. Underwood, president of the Merchants' National bank, closed the purchase yesterday for a Scotch company, of which the Earl of Airlie is president, of a herd of 25,000 graded cattle, Herefords and Shorthorns. This is the celebrated herd of the Hall brothers of New Mexico. The ranch is located on the Cimarron river, the nearest railroad shipping point being Trinidad. The transaction is one of the largest in the history of the live stock trade in the west, the price for the herd being \$400,000. The market for this herd is Kansas City. This is said to be the largest herd of graded cattle in the United States. The Earl of Airlie is proving his faith in this southwestern country by investing heavily. He owns considerable real property in this city and in other cities of this section."

The gifts distributed by Mrs. Valeria G. Stone, of Malden, Mass., from her husband's estate amount to \$1,793,292. Mrs. Stone was left \$2,500,000 by her husband, the late Daniel P. Stone, a Boston merchant, who began life poor. She is a daughter of the late Chief Justice Goodenow, of Maine. Mrs. Stone is the lady who has recently presented Colorado College with \$5,000.

At the request of the trustees of Colorado College the county commissioners have vacated the addition just north of the college building which was platted into lots and streets and have placed it under the control of the college authorities. It is the intention of the college trustees to retain the tract of land intact for a college campus, it now being unnecessary for the college to sell its lands to obtain funds.

We have upon our table the first number of the Cumberland Presbyterian Monthly, a journal devoted to the interests of the Cumberland Presbyterian church of this city. It is a handsome paper and is edited by the Rev. R. W. Purdue, pastor of the church.

At noon yesterday the mercury hovered between seventy and eighty degrees above zero. That's as it ought to be and all that we ask is that General Hazen in his merciful goodness continue to shower his blessings upon us.

Mr. John Courter was busy yesterday with a large force of men plastering the dome and ceiling of the opera house.

The Manitou mails leave the postoffice in this city at 10 o'clock and 11.15 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Good white rags can be sold at this office for five cents a pound.

From Friday's Daily.

COLORADO COLLEGE.

The Institution Placed on a Firm Financial Foundation.

Colorado College is an institution in which the people of this city have always taken a just pride. It has made a rapid progress since its establishment and now offers the best advantages to students. The course of study is equal to that of the classical schools east, and the faculty is composed of thoroughly competent and conscientious men. We are especially glad to learn that the college has recently received substantial financial aid in addition to a conditional gift which will doubtless be secured. These gifts will enable the trustees to add to the main college building, now completed, the two wings which were contemplated in the original plan. When these wings have been erected the college will present the appearance represented in the following cut:—



During the past thirty days more than \$8,000 have been given to Colorado College by friends in the east. Of this amount \$5,000 has been received from the Stone estate, \$2,400 from Henry Cutler and A. A. Sweet, who have been among the largest benefactors of the college, \$500 from W. O. Grover, of Boston, who had previously given \$2,500, and F. L. Martin, of this city. In addition to the above the following named gentlemen have given to the college: Roland Mather, of Hartford, Connecticut; A. A. Hildreth, Cambridge, Mass.; and Arthur Merriam, of Colorado Springs.

The total amount of paid-up subscriptions to the building fund has amounted to only \$13,000, but the building, furniture, and chemical and assaying apparatus have cost between \$21,000 and \$22,000.

General Palmer now offers to the trustees to build both wings of the college building to be ready for occupancy next September, and Hon. William S. Jackson to give \$2,800 advanced by him towards the building fund, provided \$6,500 is raised to pay the deficit in the building account and \$500 to finish the present building.

We understand that in a few days President Tenney will go east in the interests of the college and that on his return about the first of March a subscription will be opened for the purpose of raising this \$7,000. The whole amount must be raised before the first of May. The money raised so far has been without any general solicitation among the people of Colorado Springs. There can be no doubt that the amount required will be easily raised.

It is a matter for congratulation that the college is making this substantial progress. It is worth more than the money that such men as General Palmer and Mr. Jackson endorse the work of the college in a substantial manner and are willing to aid generously in placing the college upon its feet. They are thoroughly acquainted with the business management of the college and the resources by which it is to be built up, and they are willing to invest in it as a business enterprise which is certain to be carried forward perpetually.

It is certain that our citizens will respond to the call made upon them, and that by another autumn both wings will be completed and the college placed free from debt.

Literary and Musical.

The was a rather small attendance last evening at the entertainment given for the benefit of the college boys base ball club which may be accounted for by the fact that there were several other strong counter attractions. The feature of the occasion was the reading, dramatic and literary selections by Prof. Greenhalgh, the teacher of elocution in the college. Music was furnished by Tout's orchestra and upon the whole the entertainment was a pleasant one. The readings were given in accord with the following

PROGRAMME:

1. Orchestra—(A) March—Remembrance of Cudowa C. Faust.
2. Beautiful Snow Watson.
3. The Miser Osborn.
4. Barney O'hea Lover.
5. Orchestra—Introduction and Walz—Firefly H. Herrmann.
6. Scene from King Lear
7. German Dialect Selection
8. Origin of Scandal
9. Orchestra—Quadrille—Flora . A. Neibeg.
10. The Frolicsome Duke
11. Poor Little Jim
12. Irish Dialect Selection
13. Orchestra—Galop—Den ober Keinen H. Herrmann.

It has been suggested that several entertainments be given by the college students, and we are sure that if the students themselves took part that they would be greeted with a crowded house. One suggestion is that an original play be prepared and presented by the pupils. This would imply a good deal of work, but we hope they will undertake it. We have no doubt that the plan would prove an immense success. The play's the thing with which to catch the dollars on the wing.

MARRIAGE BELLS.

A Brilliant Wedding at the Springs Hotel.

The parlors of the Colorado Springs hotel were filled with guests last night to witness the marriage of Miss Carrie Atherton, the daughter of the proprietor, to Mr. J. E. Hundley, one of our young and esteemed business men. At precisely nine o'clock the bride and groom came down the stair-case into the parlor, accompanied by the groomsmen, Mr. H. R. Fowler, and Miss Briggs, the bridesmaid.

Walking a short distance in front of them were little Miss Lea Bletso and Master George Sanford, bearing two handsome baskets of flowers. On the south side of the room was a handsome arch of evergreens, under which the bride and groom, together with the bridesmaid and groomsmen, stood during the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. W. L. Slutz. The bride, Miss Carrie Atherton, was becomingly dressed in a cream colored silk trimmed with Spanish lace and natural flowers while diamond ornaments glistened in her ears and at her throat. The groom wore a plain Prince Albert morning suit.

Immediately after the ceremony which was a brief one the bride and groom led their guests to the adjoining dining room where an elegant supper had been provided. The tables were loaded with delicious viands, and when all the guests had been seated the scene was a gay and animated one. As the guests passed from the parlors into the dining room we noticed the following among their number: E. J. Eaton and wife, D. J. Martin, G. S. Holmes and wife, D. W. Wing, W. B. Tuttle, H. R. Fowler, A. A. McGovney and wife, M. C. Wilbur and wife, R. R. Taylor and wife, J. M. Ellison and wife, Mr. Dunning, W. H. Harrison, Dudley Smith, of St. Joseph, Mo., Edgar Howbert, Harry Turney, Col. Gibson and wife, Cincinnati, Elbert Martin, Joseph Dozier and wife, the Rev. W. L. Slutz and wife, Mr. Stillman, Stephen Holden and wife, Bijou Basin; Frank Perkins, Charley Jeffery, A. H. White and wife, George Aux and wife, Charley Lee, Matt Wilbur and wife, John Lloyd, W. H. McIntyre, George Jeffery, Fred Ross, Mrs. Dr. Sanford, Mrs. Gamble, Mrs. H. R. Wing, Miss Maude McFerran, Miss Cooper, Miss Gaines, Miss Briggs, Miss Thomas, Miss Dell Barton, Miss Lillie Riddle, Miss Lizzie Frost, Miss Barnes, Mrs. G. S. Barnes, Miss Stella Whaitie, Miss Saunders, Miss Aiken, Mrs. Stillman.

After the marriage feast the guests returned to the parlor and viewed the presents which were numerous and handsome. Below we give a list of them together with the names of the donors:

Two easy chairs, J. W. Demmett and L. L. Miller, St. Joseph, Mo.; linen table cloths and napkins, Mrs. J. B. Hundley, St. Joseph, Mo.; silver castor, Mrs. Johnson, St. Joseph, Mo.; card receiver, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Johnson, Greeley, Colo.; sugar spoon, W. M. Hammett; easy chair, Mr. A. L. Millard; silver cake basket, Mr. J. F. Atherton; easel, Dudley Smith, St. Joseph, Mo.; sugar spoon, Eugene Hundley, St. Joseph, Mo.; set of silver knives and forks, Miss Olie Hundley; berry dish, Mr. and Mrs. Bletso; silver pie knife, Miss Lizzie Frost; carving set, G. S. Barnes; lace bed spread and pillow shams, D. J. Martin; china tea set, J. F. Carr; pair of silver napkin rings, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Aux; box cigars, E. S. Alexander; book, Miss J. Gaines; card receiver, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Wilbur; paper weight, Miss Kittie Aikin; half dozen silver spoons, Masters Woodson and Robble Hundley, St. Joseph, Mo.; silver jewel case, Miss Nellie Coleman; silver vase, M. E. Dunning; set of vases, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Howbert; toilet set, Charley Jeffery and Frank Perkins; opera glasses, D. W. Wing, Glen Falls, N. Y.; lambrequin, Miss Briggs; set of napkin rings, Mrs. H. R. Wing, Glen Falls, N. Y.; pickle castor, Harry Hundley, St. Joseph, Mo.; box of cigars, James Glackin; ice picher, Jackson Hose company; silver tea pot, Mrs. J. W. Demmett, St. Joseph, Mo.; silver vase, Mrs. R. R. Taylor; silver butter dish, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. McGovney; pickle castor, the Misses Thomas; set of nut picks, Stella Whaitie; knife rest, Ionio Dozier; card case, Mr. and Mrs. Dozier; silver spoon, Miss Rosa Hungerford; set of silver knives and forks, Mrs. Gamble; smoking set, E. A. Low; jelly dish, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Eaton; pair of beaver gloves, F. E. Wells; pin cushion, Mrs. Dr. Sanford; cake dish, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. White; carving set, H. R. Fowler; Rogers statuary, Giddings & Stillman; a complete set of diamond jewelry from the groom to the bride.

At half-past ten the dining room was cleared for dancing. Tout's orchestra furnishing the music. The first dance was a grand march, with the bride and groom at the head, after which dancing was kept up until three o'clock, when the bride and groom took the train for Denver, where they will spend several days.

The play to be presented in Court House Hall next Monday evening by the Theodore Comedy Company is entitled "Patchwork." It is an entirely original production introducing over twenty songs and a number of dances. Mr. Theodore will take six different characters and those who are familiar with the ability of this versatile actor will know that the parts will be well sustained. Miss Bessie Clark, who played the Midship Mite in the Denver Pinafore company, which appeared here two years ago, is a member of the Theodore company. She is a charming dancer and made a very favorable impression when she was here. The entertainment is after the style of Salsbury's Troubadours, the most popular entertainment at present on the road.

The superintendent in charge of the construction of the opera house proposes to close the building to the public in a few days and keep it closed until it is finished.

CITY LOTS!

For sale in all parts of town. Also, cheap lots in

Parrish's Addition.

GARDEN TRACTS
AND
RANCHES!

Cottages for Rent or Sale

in all parts of town. Apply to

M. L. DE COURSEY,
REAL ESTATE AGT.Office next door South of El Paso
County Bank.

READING HIS OWN OBITUARY.

How a Man Feels Who is Assured to be Dead AND ISN'T.

Our readers will remember the mystery which attended the personality of Daniel Lace, who died recently at the residence of Mr. Edgar King, on Camp creek. A trunk supposed to belong to him contained letters and papers evidently the property of Mr. Asa Turner, while the man gave his name as Daniel Lace. The mystery was cleared up shortly afterwards by the discovery that the trunk was the property of Mr. Asa Turner and did not belong to the deceased Daniel Lace. A gentleman in this city received a letter yesterday from Mr. Turner, who is now in Hannibal, Mo., on this matter from which we are permitted to make the following extracts. Mr. Turner says: "It is not often that a man is permitted to read his own obituary, but such has been my privilege to-day on receiving a copy of the Colorado Springs GAZETTE, published one week ago."

"Newspapers I suppose are intended to give the news and whether true or not I reckon is none of their special business, and so in the notice referred to I might point out several important mistakes, but for the present it is sufficient to correct the principal one and assure you that I still live and though 50 years old instead of 42 I never felt more lively in my life."

In regard to Daniel Lace, or the man who went by that name, I know absolutely nothing except what I have just read in the paper, but from what is said of the zinc trunk found in his possession and particularly the letters it contained, I am satisfied that it is the one that I left at the Spaulding House last August.

During the two or three days that I spent at Colorado Springs, you doubtless remember very well my being in your office, and on my saying that I was going over into the "Gunnison country," you called my attention particularly to the new town of Crested Butte.

As I proposed making quite an extended trip through the mountains, and wished to get along with as little baggage as possible, I asked permission to leave my trunk at the hotel till my return or such time as I chose to send for it and at the same time arranged with Mr. Edgar King, who had brought me in his back from Canon City to forward said trunk wherever wanted in case I did not return there.

"Well, after stopping a week at Manitou, I started on my mountain trip with another party and was gone six weeks. After a while I concluded to come directly home without my trunk, as it was not in my way to call for it, and I then expected to return to Colorado and spend the winter, but after being here long enough to be satisfied that I should not go west again till next spring, I wrote a line to Mr. King, saying that my trunk might be somewhere in the way at the Spaulding house, and perhaps he had better take it home and let it stay there till I sent for it."

"So, after putting this and that together, I cannot think that Daniel Lace or any other man intended to steal the trunk, and furthermore, I must believe that Mr. King was away from home and probably on his weekly trip to Canon City when all this happened."

"The trunk had my name and residence painted in full on the bottom, and I have the key to the same in my pocket. The contents were not specially valuable, except the papers, but I hope to see them again sometime, when we may say 'All is well that ends well.'"

PERSONAL.

Mr. Frank Parrish came down from Denver on the morning express yesterday.

The Hon. Matt France, who has been spending the past few days looking in upon the legislature, returned to the city yesterday morning.

Mr. W. S. Jackson started for the east yesterday and got as far as Pueblo, but business that demanded his attention compelled him to return to the city on the afternoon train.

Messrs. R. M. Greig and Clayton K. Smith have entered into co-partnership and will establish a drug store at Crested Butte. Mr. Smith is east purchasing a stock of drugs for the purpose.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Beckurts of Denver, were among the south-bound passengers on the morning express yesterday. They were on their way to Louisville, Ky.

where they will spend a month visiting friends.

Mr. Jim Hines, one of the oldest and most popular conductors on the Denver and Rio Grande, has given up his place on the road and will go to Texas, where he will accept a responsible position under Governor Hunt on the construction of the Mexican railroad.

Mr. G. H. Glegg who recently resigned the position of road master on the Denver and Rio Grande, has been appointed passenger conductor on the same road. He made his first trip yesterday in charge of the morning express. Mr. Glegg is a popular and experienced railroad man and will no doubt prove to be a conductor who will give satisfaction to both the traveling public and the railroad company.

The Las Animas Leader has the following concerning the loss of cattle: "R. G. Wilson, of Elbert, and Charley Todd, of this county, have been investigating the condition of the northern cattle now in large numbers of the Arkansas. They called at the Leader office to-day, and report that they counted 138 dead cattle in less than one mile along the river, beginning opposite the Old Town slaughter house, and they estimate that one-half of them are Divide stock. Great numbers are in a helpless condition and will undoubtedly die if not removed. The necessary force to do this must come from the Divide, and all the men who can come are needed quick. Camps have been established near the mouth of the Purgatoire and at the mouth of Big Sandy, but these have not enough men to handle the cattle on both sides. Both men think it will be necessary to establish three more camps, say at Butcher Flat, mouth of Horse creek, and opposite Rocky Ford. Mr. Todd thinks there are more than 500 dead cattle along the track of the Santa Fe, between here and Dodge, killed mostly by the trains."

Mr. C. W. Bratton, the proprietor of the Bon Ton restaurant, has leased the new brick building recently completed by Mr. Allen adjoining the Central hotel on Tejon street, his present quarters near the opera house being too small to accommodate his increasing patronage. He is having the building fitted up in a neat manner, and expects to move into it next Tuesday.

The report that Mrs. Helen Campbell, a teacher in the North Carolina Deaf-Mute Institute, had been discharged for praising "The Fool's Errand" is denied in a long letter addressed by W. L. Bingham, of the New York Deaf and Dumb Institute, to the editor of the Deaf-Mute Index of this city.

The ladies' aid society of the Presbyterian church had a very pleasant sociable at the residence of Mr. M. Kennedy, last evening. It was largely attended and a success financially.

Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, adopted a new constitution and by-laws, at their last meeting held on February 1, which they are now having printed at the GAZETTE job rooms.

BORN.

GRIFFITH.—February 2, to the wife of David Griffith, a son.

MARRIED.

HUNDLEY-ATHERTON.—In this city, on Thursday, January 3d, at 9 o'clock a. m., by the Rev. W. L. Slutz, Miss Carrie Atherton and Mr. J. E. Hundley, both of this city.

DIED.

McDOWELL.—In this city, January 31, 1881, Maggie B. McDowell, aged four months.

WILLIAMS.—In Colorado Springs, January 28, 1881, Mr. Charles M. Williams, late of Chicago, Ill., aged 39 years.

HAND.—In this city, January 29, 1881, Fred J. Hand.

BRACKUS.—In Colorado Springs, January 29, 1881, C. A. Brackus, aged 60 years.

WANTED.—A reliable party to contract to do a specified amount of development on a true silver-bearing mineral vein, located in Poughkeepsie Gulch, 1½ miles west of Mineral Point and 5 miles south of Ouray, Ouray county, Colorado; for which will be conveyed a one-third interest in said mineral vein. A well known Colorado professor of geology and mineralogy, who has seen ore from this vein (and whose name will be given) endorses the above proposition as one, in his judgment, offering favorable terms to a third party. For further information address Benjamin Morris, Oak Hill, Lancaster county, Pa. Wb 52

FOR SALE.—Two extra new "milk" cows. Ivory Phillips, Bijou Basin, El Paso Co., Colorado. W 17

LITERARY NOTES.

Received from Publishers and Condensed from Exchanges.

"Gail Hamilton" is writing the reminiscences of her fatherhood.

Colonel Forney's new novel will be called "Our New Nobility."

Dr. Kohn, of Buda-Pesth, is preparing a German history of the Jews in Hungary. The correspondence of the Grimm brothers has just been published at Weimar.

"English Odes from Spencer to Swinburne," by Edmund W. Goose, is in preparation.

Letters of Voltaire and Teflof, hitherto unknown are said to exist in the library of the Russian Prince Moldavan.

Professor Proctor, in a sixteen page article in the January Gentleman's Magazine, attempts to elucidate the puzzle.

Mr. Froude is to publish his personal reminiscences of the High Church revival, in the form of "Letters to a Friend," in Good Words.

Lady Martin, known by her stage name of Miss Helen Faucit, will publish her essays on Shakespeare in the future numbers of Blackwood's Magazine.

A note is current in the papers that Carl Schurz is writing a novel a la Endymion, in which he will show up certain American notabilities in politics.

George Eliot has left an unpublished work. It is a complete translation of Spinoza's Ethics, which was executed during the Strays and Feuerbach studies of her life.

Blind men—who happen to be also fine scholars—may take encouragement from what Homer, Milton, Gower and others accomplished in literature, in spite of their loss of sight.

The London World says: "Endymion is a practical joke in three volumes." It was undoubtedly a very clever joke for the author, who was paid about fifty cents a word for it!

Mr. Gerald Massey has been engaged for ten years on a work, the first two volumes of which are promised for February. It bears a somewhat affected title with thirty-six names.

Professor H. H. Boyesen, author of "Gunnar," "Ilka on the Hill top," etc., has been engaged by the Lowell Institute of Boston, to deliver a course of lectures on the "Saga Literature of the North."

The immense popularity of Tennyson's poems in England is attested by the sale of 100,000 copies of the Crown Edition in two years, while various other editions are in the market, and paying their publishers well.

In the Knickerbocker novels, "Mr. Perkins' Daughter," in preparation, is a clever study of an American, which is expected to make a sensation like "Daisy Miller," though with a very dissimilar heroine.

A schoolmate of "George Eliot," at a large and aristocratic school in Edinburgh, says of her, that while she was the plainest and poorest of the pupils, her intellectual force gained for her great respect and influence.

Mr. W. Davenport Adams is the foremost book maker of modern times. Some half a dozen volumes from his pen were published last year, and 1881 opens with "The Treasury of Modern Anecdote," in which he uses the scissors to good advantage.

M. Emile Zola opposes the plan to erect a statue to Dumas the elder so long as greater writers like Balzac remain uncommemorated. But if such a statue is erected he would like to have the inscription read: "To Alexandre Dumas, because he was a good fellow, because he kept us amused, because he was the father of Alexandre Dumas the younger."

J. B. Lippincott & Co. are to publish in this country the "Classical Classics for English Readers," the first volume of which is Professor Mahaffy's sketch of Descartes and his philosophy. The volumes are intended to be exact enough to meet the demands of students, and yet sufficiently free from technicalities to be interesting to the general reader. This series fills a gap in modern literature.

Lord Beaconsfield having, as is supposed, brought up the question of "Thackeray's Relations to English Society," in "Endymion," the article on that subject by E. S. Nadal in the February Scribner, although written before the appearance of Beaconsfield's novel will now have a "timely" interest. This article is said, by the way, to be one of unusual thoughtfulness and value, and is accompanied by a pen-and-ink sketch, by Blum, after Boehm's very characteristic statuette of the author of "Pendennis."

The appearance of a second edition of Mr. Leslie Stephen's "History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century" is proof that the work has taken the place to which it is entitled in the permanent literature of the time, in the company of such books as "Lecky's History of Rationalism," "History of European Morals," and other works of the first order concerning the growth and changes of philosophical and theological thought. The new edition has received due revision in all minor particulars, but does not reveal any substantial change either of plan, or of thought.

TYNDALL AND EMERSON.—Not the least interesting paragraph in the volume is,

says the Boston Traveller, in its review of Mrs. Sargent's entertaining "Reminiscences of the Radical Club," that containing Professor Tyndall's tribute to Emerson. "The first time I ever knew Waldo Emerson," he says, "was when, years ago, a young man, I picked up on a stall a copy of his 'Nature.' I read it with such delight, and I have never ceased to read it; and if any one can be said to have given the impulse to my mind, it is Emerson. Whatever I have done, the world owes to him."

JOHN I.

His Brand New Year and How He Celebrated It.

Yesterday being the Chinese New Year a representative of the GAZETTE, prompted by a desire to see in what manner the moon-eyed celestials celebrated, called at several of the "washe-washe" houses. The first place called at was that of Ching Ling Lee on Pike's Peak avenue, where seven or eight of the celestials had congregated together. The interior of the shanty presented anything but an inviting appearance, while the fumes of the Chinaman's national weed, opium, pervaded the air of the crude apartment. The Chinamen were scattered about the room in diverse attitudes, some smoking, at times sipping tea, while some were asleep and utterly unconscious of what was going on about them. Work was entirely suspended, and their implements of business, the wash tub and boiler, were hanging from nails on the wall. The door had barely been opened by the reporter, when one of the Chinamen commenced jabbering out "No washe to-day. Chinamen New Year and me heapee, heapee fun, no worke." The other Chinamen all grumbled out something similar, partly in English and mostly in Chinese, and some time elapsed before the reporter could make known the object of his visit. Finally when the opportunity offered he asked Ling Lee some questions concerning the peculiarities of Chinese New Year's celebrations, saying that he wanted some news for the Melancholy paper. John twined his pig-eyes almost out of shape and smiled a smile of evident satisfaction. After taking a few whiffs from an opium pipe which laid at his side, John led the reporter to the adjoining room, in which the windows had been darkened. Before entering the room he lit a small wax candle, which he placed between his teeth. By the dim light of the candle the reporter discerned in the centre of the room a platform about three feet high, on which rested two roasted cats and a roasted pig, while on the four corners of the platform were four little black and white Chinese gods. John would not respond to any questions asked by the reporter until he had got down on his hands and knees and touched his lips to the four little gods, having previously taken the candle from his mouth and placed it in the mouth of the roast pig. When John had finished doing homage to the little idols he tried to explain what the queer proceedings meant but his language was very indistinct and the only thing that could be learned was that at 12 o'clock at night they would devour the cats and pig. The Chinaman did not leave the room until he had again paid his respect on bended knee to the little deities.

Several of the other wash houses were visited including High Low and Jack Game's places on the alley back of the Crawford house and each and all of them had the dark room together with two cats, one pig and the little gods.

The Denver News says: "A Nevada who writes with a knowing and an easy air, much after the manner of the professional expert, presents a gloomy and unpleasant picture of the Silver state. The mines are no longer largely profitable, and the amount of ore produced from them, scarcely suffices to pay expenses. The famous Comstock lode has so far deteriorated in value that a working force of 1,500 men is sufficient to carry on the present mining operations. The population of the region of country directly subsisting on the Comstock lode is about 20,000, and this large number of people may be said to be supported by the work of 1,500 miners. Thousands of people gambling in mining stocks have been beggared, and the results of over-trading and over-speculation are everywhere visible. The only remedy suggested is a repeal of the bullion tax, to enable the treatment of the low grade ores."

Messrs. Long and Derry are spending the winter in Colorado Springs, and we are glad to see that the Long & Derry mine has recently made a good strike. The Leadville Chronicle says: "The first discovery of sand carbonate on Long & Derry is reported in the workings of the Hawkins Long and Derry Mining and Tunnel Company's property, the breast uncovered being five feet wide and ten feet high. The main shaft—passing through wash, porphyry, oxide of iron and carbonates of lime—reached a depth of sixty-five feet, when the owners started a drift in a northeasterly direction, passing through twenty-four feet of lime and iron, when the bed of sand carbonate was reached. Decomposed porphyry and quartzite were then encountered, extending to the end of the drift, which is now forty feet from the bottom of the shaft. The lime carbonates through which the drift extends is three feet, and the quartz eighteen inches, the latter carrying gold and silver. The owners expect confidently to uncover other bodies of sand carbonates before long, and that end work is being vigorously pushed."

New Mexican Mines.

From the Denver Republican.

The Mogollon range of mountains of Western New Mexico and Eastern Arizona are showing up some excellent mineral deposits under primitive development.

A correspondent of the Socorro (New Mexico) Sun, writing from there, says that these mountains are about 120 miles west of Socorro, and are now deservedly attracting much attention from capitalists and miners on account of the immense quantity of rich mineral found there. This mineral is gray copper, very rich in silver. The district, so far as known, contains the most uniformly high grade ore in the territory. It lies on the eastern slope of the mountains, and is bounded on the east and west by the Queen and Great Western lodes, respectively, situated about 6 miles apart. Each of these lodes have been traced and located for a distance of 15 miles. They run from northeast to southwest, and are cut transversely by Deep, Copper, Mineral, Silver and White Water creeks, in the order named, from north to south.

Towards the southern end of the district the mineral carries several ounces of gold to the ton, but otherwise is the same as at the northern end. The veins may perhaps be discovered and located farther yet in time, as prospecting hitherto, has been done in fear and trembling because of hostile Indians, and is as a consequence circumscribed and superficial. Between these two great lodes there is a perfect network of veins, some of them very large and all rich in silver. All are fissure veins, and in nearly every instance can be traced their entire length. The country rock is granite.

But very little work has been done in the district, on many claims nothing but erecting a discovery stake and marking the boundaries. The district is very new, and most of the locations were made last year. On the great majority of claims not so much has been done as is required to be done before record in Colorado. Enough has been done, however, to show that permanent and valuable mines will reward the development of prospects there. On one claim in particular, the Silver Bar, owned by Mr. Cooney and others, two tunnels have been driven. The claim abuts on Mineral Creek canon, here nearly one-half mile deep, with almost perpendicular sides. The tunnels are driven from the canon in along the vein, and the lower one is now 100 feet with a breast of pay mineral 18 feet wide. This mine is now bonded to California parties for \$250,000.

El Paso.

From the Santa Fe New Mexican.

Mr. Juda, of Z. Stab & Bro., who has recently returned from El Paso, gives a very glowing account of that place and its prospects for future greatness. He says that an immense amount of business is already being done there, and the town is as lively as possible, such business as brick-making and the preparation of lumber and other building material being carried on on a large scale. Very different is Mr. Juda's account from the general idea that the place is overrun by strangers, and that there are ten men there for every one man's work. It is true that the town is full of fortune seekers, but those who are there are by no means at a loss for something to do. The railroads are all working rapidly toward El Paso, and two depots have been located. The Texas Pacific and the Southern Pacific will have the same depot, which will be situated in the town of Franklin, generally known by persons at a distance as El Paso. The buildings will be large and expensive, and their erection will furnish employment to a very large number of men. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road has selected a site for its depot about a mile from Franklin, and will put up its buildings, it is said, as soon as possible. Mr. Juda says that it is the opinion of persons in a position to know that in six months El Paso will be the finest place in the southwest.

The English bishop of Manchester, Dr. Fraser, is not discomforted by Irish affairs. He said, a few days ago, that in his opinion the amount of disquiet in Ireland was exaggerated, though he did not doubt it was very serious. One of his clergy told him that his daughter had just returned from Kilkenny, and she said that Englishmen were talking a great deal more about themselves in Ireland. At the same time there was, no doubt, "a serious amount of disquiet," which, so far as he had been able to trace it, arose from the want of sympathy and the want of coherence between the different classes which composed society. He had looked carefully into all the statements that had been made, and had resolved the situation ultimately into that condition, and where there was a want of sympathy between different classes they had always ready at hand the elements of conflagration and disturbance.

Mr. Philip Armour, the wealthy Cincinnati merchant, and Manager Carpenter, of Chicago, both of whom died a few days ago, lost their lives through overwork. Mr. Armour was thirty-eight years of age and worth about \$2,000,000, and Mr. Carpenter was successful at thirty-six years.

Business Locals.

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TRUSTEE'S SALE

Whereas, Benj. F. Zimmerman, of El Paso county, and state (then territory) of Colorado, by his certain deed of trust dated January 9th, 1875, and duly recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of said county, on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1880, in book 23, of said El Paso county records on page 403, to secure the payment of his promissory note of even date, for \$300, payable in one year after date to Geo. F. Frouse or order, did convey to D. Russ Wood as trustee, and Geo. H. Sweet as successor in trust, all those premises hereinafter described, by which trust deed it is provided that in case of default in the payment of said note or any part thereof, or interest thereon, it may be lawful for said D. Russ Wood or in event of his death, resignation or removal from said county of El Paso, then for said Geo. H. Sweet to advertise and sell the premises in said trust deed described and as therein provided, and whereas default has been made in the payment of said note, and the same is now unpaid, and whereas said D. Russ Wood is now dead, now therefore, I, G. H. Sweet, successor in trust, do hereby give public notice that I shall, on Saturday, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1881, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the court house in El Paso county, Colorado, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash all the premises in said deed of trust described, to-wit: The southeast quarter of section twenty-eight, in township eleven, south of range sixty-seven west, situated, lying and being in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, together with all right, title and interest and equity of redemption of said Benj. F. Zimmerman, his heirs or assigns therein.

G. H. SWEET,

Successor in trust.

Colorado Springs, Colorado, December 31st, A. D. 1880.

NOTICE.

Our Descriptive Illustrated Price List, No. 29, of Dry Goods, etc., will be issued about March 1st, 1881. Prices quoted in No. 28 will remain good until that date. Send us your name early for copy of No. 29. Free to any address.

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